PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
BIGGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,894.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906.				
15th Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9955
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	8535
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	8908
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	8500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *5th September 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
†YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,636	Verron	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	420	320	480	360	320	480
Port Said	425	630	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	360	600
Liverpool via London (Overland)	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles or Genoa (Overland)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City o. Agra	4,320	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 29	" 11	" 22	Oct. 7
A	City of Edinburgh	6,358	Sept. 4	" 18	" 26	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,053	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 30	Nov. 10	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,348	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
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Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & G.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,578 tons, on SUNDAY, 16th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3032	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

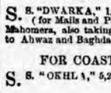
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
11th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906,
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5705	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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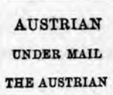
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE, (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	P. Brusco	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,583	O. Campa	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 ; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Agent.
No. 80. HORNBY ROAD.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

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Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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Agent
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
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RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 135,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold & Iver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000
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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.
THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. *Proprietor*

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.
More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.
THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.
No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.
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DIRECTORS :
RICHARD H. FETT, Esq., *Bombay*—CHAIRMAN.
J. C. R. NABERT, Esq., *Bombay*.
G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., of Messrs. PANDURNATH MANTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*.
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—Messrs. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.
BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.
BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.
BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.
All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.
SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.
The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.
For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents :—
FETT & Co.,
No. 5-11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000
HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE NO. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the mark Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Spe Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand, C Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every tion built of the very best materials, under supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS ne

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Sept.	24—Lady Madcap.
TUESDAY,	,,	25—The Earl and the Girl.
WEDNESDAY,	,,	26—A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	,,	27—Sergeant Bruc.
FRIDAY,	,,	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	,,	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	,,	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	,,	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	,,	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	,,	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	,,	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	,,	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	,,	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	,,	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA.
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881".

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of useful TIMBER for Coach Builders, Furniture makers, and General Cabinet and Carpentry Work will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, at 2-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, 22nd Inst.

A proportion will be in lots to suit small buyers also wood moulding patterns suitable for general mill wrights' work, empty Oil Drums and Sundries.

J. H. LAWRENCE ARCHER, Capt. R. A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carr. Factory, Bombay.

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY,
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards," 1,000 of each size.

2. Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore. This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

RE THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed New East India Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 2, Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay, at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), of THURSDAY, the 20th day of September instant, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Bhagvandas Valji who has resigned and Mr. Lakhmidas Valji who has ceased to be a Director of the Company.—Dated at Bombay this 8th day of September, 1906.

SORABJI C. SETTI,
The Continuing Director
Of the said NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

R. G. BALDOCK,
THE WELL-KNOWN
AUSTRALIAN HORSE
IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

SERIAL STORY.

TO-MORROW
WE PUBLISH
ANOTHER
INSTALMENT
OF
A NEW AND THRILLING
SERIAL STORY
ENTITLED
"FLIES IN THE WEB,"
BY
FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Crysal." "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written.

Instalments will Appear
EVERY TUESDAY
AND THURSDAY
ALL THREE EDITIONS.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.
NIGHT EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE,
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED
FOR
THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of those States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

AS THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th September, 1906, are Gazetted Holidays, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares will be issued, between such of the Stations to which this concession has been extended as are situated in the Bombay Presidency, from WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, till MONDAY, the 17th September, 1906, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon of the following Tuesday, the 18th September, 1906.

A. MUIRHEAD
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA" due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

REOPENS for the NEW SCHOOL YEAR on October 1st, 1906, on which date New Classes will be formed throughout the School.

Parents are reminded that new boys, joining at a later date, will lose considerably both in work and marks.

For prospectus and List of Successes
Apply to THE HEADMASTER.

CAN CHOLERA BE CURED?

Scientists agree it is a Germ Disease and calls for a Germicide.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

ALL forms of Cholera, are cause directly or indirectly by germs, and no guarantee of cure can be given unless a germicide is used. Drugs are not taken to kill inside germs. Old remedies simply give relief in the hope that nature will make the cure. Powerful and sometimes injurious drugs are taken into the body in the false hope that by this means the poisoned matter may be forced out.

But drugs which are sufficiently powerful to kill the disease germs would injure the tissues of the body. Those germs can only be destroyed by employing a germicide, and the only germicide strong enough to attack and destroy the germs without in any way injuring the animal cells and tissues of the body is Liquozone, the drugless germicide.

Liquozone is a powerful yet harmless germicide, and the cures it makes seem miraculous. So certain is it that Liquozone destroys germs that for two years £250 was offered to any scientist who could discover a disease germ Liquozone could not kill. That offer remained unclaimed. The reason Liquozone destroys germs without harming the living tissues is because germs are vegetable and Liquozone like Oxygen destroys things that are vegetable, yet they both act as a tonic to all animal life.

If you are suffering from cholera you should immediately commence the use of Liquozone. Drugs can only give relief, and relief is misleading. Old remedies never cure except in the few cases where nature happens to assist. Results from drugs are so uncertain that it seems a mistake to continue with them, when there is a better way.

There is no doubt or supposition about the results of Liquozone.

So surely will Liquozone cure cholera and all germ diseases that all chemists are authorised to give an absolute guarantee of benefit, if three large bottles are purchased at one time. Any enterprising chemist will sign and give you a guarantee to the effect that if you are not benefited in health after using the three bottles, he will return all you paid under the guarantee, and our Bombay wholesale agents will reimburse him for us.

Could we better show our good faith? Liquozone can be purchased from any Chemist at Re. 0-13-6, Rs. 1-11-0, Rs. 3-6-0. British Liquozone Co., 60, Wilson Street, London, England. Wholesale agents for Bombay, Ewart, Latham & Co., 61, Hornby Road, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "Hansa" Line Steamer "NEIDENFELS," from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and London are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIP for the Supply and Transport Corps will be held about the 15th of October, 1906, at 11 a. m., at the Office of the Store and Shipping Officer, Bombay.

Candidates, who have not passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or Corresponding Examination of other Universities or the Final or Higher Standard Examination of European Schools, will not be allowed to appear for the Examination.

Applications to attend should be sent in by the 30th September, at the latest.

L. J. MATHIAS, *Major,*
STORE AND SHIPPING OFFICER.
BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BALDOCK & GOVE
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1905, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having or alleging any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Pearls, Sapphires, Rubies and Emerald which was advertised to-day by order of the Proprietors of the firm of Messrs Maneeklaud Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanaiyalal Kishenlaul, of Delhi, is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE of a landed property with compound at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim, near the Victoria Church, about 10 minutes' walk from the Mahimgn Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Mr. John Francis Valliéres, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1906, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.,) on the premises, the following landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground in the cort of cocoanuts and other plantations, together with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing on the said piece situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Upper Mahim, on the Eastern side of the road leading to Lady Jamsetji Road from Gopi Tank registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under Old, No. 248 and New No. A-4406, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 3-119 and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G., Ward, Ward No. 5633 and Street No. 109 and containing by Admeasurement 366 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the East by the cart of Pedro Valli widow, on the West by the cart of Nathmal Narayandassad the houses of Pandoo Jadao, on the North by the cart belonging to F. Manoel Misquitta, and on the South by the house of A. J. Francis Concean and the cart of Messrs Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Claoice and Rare Plants, in Tubs and Pots.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 7 A.M., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, in the compound of the Gocaldas Tejpal Charitable Institution, a very large collection of choice and rare well grown plants, in tubs and pots, consisting of Alocasias, ferns, begonias, creepers and crotons, dracenas dhotias, ornamental plants, standard roses, palms of sorts, grafted chikoos, hanging baskets, etc., the property of Mr. SORABJI IRANI.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STAB. 88, COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse shoes, cast iron, car wheels, leather pieces, candle dust, horse shoe nails, iron chain, rasps and files, rubbish iron, iron wire, cast iron, brake shoes, empty oild runs, empty kerosine oil cases with tins, galvanized and iron buckets, bridle bits picks, horse clippers, brushes and coir matting etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CART HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 P.M., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

7 cool horses belonging to the Native States, amongst them are smart lowlunghacks, hunters, chargers, trappers and pig stickers and some of them are young and go well in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of tent and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in good order,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order,
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness,
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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WANTED a thoroughly experienced 2nd CLASS PASSED ENGINEER, for Cotton Factory. Apply, stating pay wanted, to HARMUKHBOY GOBINDRAM, Khanja, U. P.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nipoon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

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Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience to No. 7938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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The vacancy is due to the departure of one of the present Interpreters on Leave Without Pay for 2 years.

The successful applicant will be placed in the 5th grade of the service of Interpreters in the Rangoon Courts, on Rs. 100-120 a month, and if the appointment is made substantive will be eligible for promotion through the lower grades to the 1st grade on Rs. 250.

Applications, stating age and qualification, and accompanied by copies only and not originals, of testimonials, should be made to the undersigned not later than 25th September, 1906.

A. MACGREGOR.
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Chief Court of Lower Burma.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
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GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
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BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

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Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5-8	=	— 3/16
2½ per cent. Reduced	87 1-2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-8	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	65 3/16	=	—
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 11/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	31 9/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	63 3/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-16 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin cheques	20-45 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4-87 3/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	=	+ 1/8
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7/8	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	=	—
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	=	—
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/4	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	1 3/4	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000 for N. America.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 12s. 1 1-2d. Oct.-Dec. sellers firmer.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-4 buyers.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 1,590,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 44 1-2 + 1/2 A.-M. sellers firmer.
Brown 42 + 1/2 S.-O. sellers firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1-2 S.-O. done steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer.—Glenroy, Castello and Cristafel.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		steady
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		7,000
Spot		5-13—2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 11/16
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		nil
Futures closed		steady

| Sept.-Oct. 4-26 | Oct.-Nov. 4-23 | Nov.-Dec. 4

SALE!

ONLY FOR 15 MORE DAYS.

25 Per cent ; 37½ Per cent ; and 50 Per cent off

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS,

Every Description of Leather Goods.

Above discounts are Genuine Cheap bargains and are merely given to further introduce our Leather Goods amongst the public to create a large demand for them and to swell our customers list.

J. OAKES & CO.,

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Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Goodwin, 2,832 tons, Captain J T Clucos, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327tons, Captain H Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F DeLorne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a number of deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,517 tons, Captain W Rode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tuscorara, 3,925 tons, Captain F S Hallmshead, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from San Francisco via Karachi, with a cargo of 18,78,142 gallons Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Messrs Shallcross and Moody and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning Lieut ..Comdr Morland.....R I Marine
R I M Minto .....Comdr Hand .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—SEPT. 11.

Rene m	1899 Taylor.....	Rangoon ..S Wallace & Co
Bengal.....	2751 Dunckley.....	Shah S N Co
Baron Cawdor.....	2264 Gosley	S N & Co
Chusan	2852 Mitchel	Shah S N Co
Clematis.....	2329 Davis	A Yule & Co
Dwarka.....	749 Manloy	M M & Co
Glenelg.....	2569 Hart.....	W & A Graham & Co
Goodwin	2832 Clucas.....	.....
Haidari.....	1562 DeLorne	Bo & P S N Co
Henzada	3078 Logan.....	M M & Co
Kilbri c	2285 Gibson + ...	W and A Graham & Co
Kasara	505 (ntbull.....	30-8 M & Co
Kola	810 (amage	M M & Co
Laudaura.....	2156 Dugge.....	M M & Co
Lycia	4944 Coope	M M & Co
Matilda.....	2,230 Lessman	The Captain
Nubina	1944 Wiltsher	17-9 M M & Co
Neidenfels	3977 Rode	Glade & Co
Othello	3327 Bradley	F ssuir & Co
Peninsular	2910 Palmer	8-9 P & O Co
Rander Renuia	1329 Carter.....	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shahb S N Co
Sir John Jackson	2766 Harkness.....	S N & Co
Shorley m.....	2198 Burns	W and A Graham & Co
Shirala	3400 Scott	M M & Co
Tuscorara	3925 Hallshead.....	Standard Oil Co
Waroonga	1609 Chappell	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Tuscorara s	Hallmshead ..	San Francisco, &c
11	Goodwin s.....	Clucas	Calcutta, Aug 31
	Neidenfels s	Rode	Hamburg, Aug 4
	Haidari s	DeLorne.....	Jeddah, Aug 30
	Waroonga s.....	Chappell	Brahire, Aug 29
	Othello s.....	Bradley	Hull, Aug 10

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Nerbudda s	Dewing	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Othello, for Hull, &c.
" Shirala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Ischia, left, Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay this day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—294 cwt old metal, H Narsen ; 3,754 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil Co Ld ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 1 bundle old gunny bags, Lowther and Co ; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 38 bales Wool, Ewart Latham and Co ; 55 bales carpet cuttings, Max Kleiw ; 41 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 45 bales wool, D Gulabchund ; 53 bales wool, M Ramgopal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—6 bales yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,000 cwts fenugree, Krust Lam and Co ; 27 cwts bees wax, J M Rehimtoola ; 92 cwts fish-maws, R Dhanjee and Co ; 45 bales hides, R Malocbhai ; 15 cwts gum, T V and Godse Bros ; 1 bale skins W and A Graham and Co ; 25 cwts coiryarn, M Moolji : 120 cwts turmeric S Bhimji ; 101 cwts cuttle fish, rl A Mahomed, 7 bales skins and 3 cwts lac, J Janmahomed ; 8 bales hides, B Esmail ; 52 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 37 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 69 bales hides and skins, K M Abba and A Haji ; 132 cwts turmeric, D Vallybhoy and Co

Caledonia s—1,000 cwt methee seed, J Lukhmidas

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Majunga s—800 cwts horns, M Mahomed and Co ; 3,756 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts mustard, Baner and Krause ; 2,001 cwts rapseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 503 cwts crushed myrabollams, W Becher ; 60 cwts gum G Sojpal

FOR DUNKIRK

Ville-de-Majunga s—220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—5 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 120 bales cotton fly K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed Societa C Italiana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—880 bales twist E D Sassoon & Co 1000 bales twist, Greaves Cotton & Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co: 50 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 45 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist Abraham; 65 tons oldiron C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales twist R S Unwalla and Co; 800 bales twist R Canjee and Co; 700 bales twist E S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—181 bales Cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 30 bales hemp N Futehally, and Co; 56 crates iron sheets W and A Graham and Co

Riojun Maru s—16 bales Cotton, Sassoon J D David and Co; 80 cwt gum M Luxmondas and Co.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol &c.&c., in stock at Paris India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULVANY—September 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major John Mulvany, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
PRESTON—September 7, at the Chartered Bank House, Calcutta, the wife of W. E. Preston, of a son.
ROPE—September 5, at the "Eden Sanitarium," Darjeeling, the wife of E. E. Rope of a daughter.
SIMPSON—September 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Neil MacGregor Simpson, Traffic Department, E. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

HARDY—August 31, at Dildarnagar, Dolly, the infant daughter of E. W. Hardy, P. W. I., East Indian Railway.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 6-3m., 5-12a.; Low water, 0-32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m., B. T.
Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3 p. m., S. T.
New French Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p. m., S. T.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road, Mr. H. Kempball presiding. Reports of the different committees were submitted and considered.

JAMMED TO DEATH.—Mukunda Balla, a labourer, aged 25 years, was engaged with six others in the Chunda Ramji Press at Colaba yesterday, when he was knocked down by a bale of cotton that had been thrown down from a stack. His head was caught between two bales, and when rescued he was found to be dead.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per EXTR a s. s. "Riojun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 14th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on the 14th instant.

HINDU CHARITY.—In connection with the death of his son Sarabhai, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., has contributed for charitable purposes the sum of Rs. 45,000. A trust deed to the amount of Rs. 30,000 has been prepared, and Messrs. Chimanbhai Lalbhai, Lal bhai Dalpatbhai, Jaisinghbai Hatheisingh, and Chi manbhai Nagindas have been appointed trustees for the charity, with Mr. Keshavlal Premchund as their secretary.

THE MAN THEY WANTED.—Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rama Baloo and Kalu Gunpat, Hindus, were brought up on a charge of causing hurt to one Kholidas Keshavdas, Inspector Barnes, who was in charge of the case, stated to the Court that on Thursday evening the complainant was sitting out-side his stable in Pinjrapole Lane when the two accused came up with bamboo sticks and enquired if any Kathiawari lived in the stables. Accused replied that he was the only Kathiawari living there. The men thereupon attacked him and struck him severely about the head and back. On the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A LADY DUPED BY A FRIEND.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Power charged Henry Soares, a Eurasian, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two Government Promissory notes, one for Rs. 10,000 and the other for Rs. 5,000, belonging to one Annie Esperance residing at Mazagon. It might be remembered that last week complainant told the police that she was induced by the accused to give him the notes to draw interest due on them from the Bank of Bombay for her. He gave her the amount of interest but he did not return her the notes, and put her off on various excuses. It was subsequently ascertained that the notes were mortgaged with the Bank. His worship remanded the accused and ordered him to be released on bail.

A PLEADER ROBBED BY HIS CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gunpat Keshav, a clerk in the employ of Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs.68. On Thursday last Mr. Paymaster gave the accused Rs. 70 to pay the Registrar of the Small Causes Court in connection with the filing of a suit. The accused returned two rupees saying that he had paid Rs. 68 in the Registrar's Office. Subsequently the complainant learnt that the money was not paid. Accused was called upon to explain and he said that he had deputed his brother to pay the money, but that the latter had absconded and was not in Bombay. He, however, offered to repay the amount to his master. He failed to do so, and was handed over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty, but the case was remanded to ascertain the antecedents of the accused.

THIEVING BHUNGIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flannagan prosecuted Bala Danna, Sayna Theja and four women, all "Bhungies," for the theft of five air tight copper tanks valued at about Rs. 350 and for abetment in the commission of the said offence. The tanks in question belonged to Mr. A. B. Wiseman, an engineering contractor, and they were to be used in life-boats to prevent sinking. On Sunday last they were left in a broken boat on the open, opposite the Prince's Dock. Next morning complainant went to inspect the boat when he missed them. He reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused with one of the tanks. On their statement the remaining four tanks were extricated from under the ground near the dock where they were buried. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of theft. They said that the person who committed the theft had absconded. They had seen him bury those stolen copper tanks in the ground. They kept one tank for themselves and were walking away with it when they were arrested. They all pleaded guilty to the charge of abetment, and his worship, in convicting them of that offence, sentenced the second accused, who was a juvenile offender, to receive 15 stripes, while the rest were given two months' hard labour.

IN order to cope with the vagrancy which is so prevalent in Bombay the European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association is making a special effort and tickets have been prepared entitling the holder to relief, if found deserving. Books of twelve tickets will be issued to all annual subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards. There are at the present time several men going round the Offices in Bombay, who succeed in making a very good living by begging. This Association aims at helping the poor and unfortunate to help themselves, by finding them work, and, when necessary, giving financial help until they get their first pay.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDOO GYMKHANA vs. GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

This match was played on the Hindoo Gymkhana ground on Sunday last and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswats by 102 runs. The following are the full scores :—

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

Mr Dadarkar, c Thakur, b Wagle	2
Mr Prabhakar, b Moterain	12
Mr Deo, b Moterain	7
Mr Doshi, c D Telang, b Wagle	4
Mr Dhargalkar, run out	2
Mr S K Dwekar, b Wagle	0
Mr P Baloo, c Prabhawalkar, b Moterain...	6
Mr Date, b Moterain.....	9
Mr Agaskar, not out.....	14
Mr C V Mehta, run out	1
Mr Shete, l-b-w Wagle.....	10
Mr Vakil, l-b-w Wagle.....	4
Extras...	11
Total...	82

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

Mr D K Telang, b Baloo	0
Mr P K Telang c Deo, b Baloo	86
Mr R A Wagle, b Vakil	12
Mr M Damodhar. l-b-w Date	20
Mr G B Hedge, b Date.....	0
Mr S D Prabhawalkar, b Date	0
Mr B M Dalvi, c Shete, b Baloo.....	15
Mr N K Dwekar, not out.....	20
Mr J N Dewoolkar, st Dhargalkar, b Mehta	11
Mr N S Wagh, c Baloo, b Mehto	1
Mr G Moterain, c Dhargalkar, b Shete.....	2
Mr S D Thakur, b Shete	0
Extras...	17
Total...	184

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

LEICESTERS *vs.* CHESHIRES.

WITH the prospects of what, on repute, promised to be the best game of the Tournament, a large number turned out to witness the game between the Cheshires and Leicesters on a ground which though soft from the rain, was not slippery. An excellent exhibition of the game was seen, the forwards of both teams combining beautifully, though, with a stronger set of back, the Leicesters were seen to better advantage. In Hubbard they have a very fine centre, very clever in himself and feeding his wings nicely as well as sending in some fine shots. The Cheshires, except for Henshall on the right wing who was probably the fastest man on the field, suffered mainly from lack of pace as they had to pass a pair of fast backs who kick with great power and Richardson had very little serious work to do. Of the Cheshire backs, Edwards showed up well as also did the custodian, Truman, who had no chance with the shots that went through and at times saved very neatly and cleverly being ready for all emergencies. Harris and his wing halves fed their forwards very neatly but Stephens on the other side, though playing a worrying game, was rather too slow and the passing of the opposing forwards was no delightful that they frequently quite nonplussed the opposition.

On the form of the Leicesters yesterday and the play of the Royal Scots the previous day, it looks as though the Cup is likely to go away from Bombay once more, except that I think the Leicesters will have to meet a sturdier defence should these eventually come together.

On starting off the Leicesters were the first to come up and Hubbard with Fieldhouse rushed, but Truman saved finely, the ball going to Jackson who had a clear shot, but sent to the right. After a brief interval they came back and Hubbard giving to Fieldhouse he centred beautifully and Cunningham just headed it to the left. The Cheshires now came up on the left and Rowlands got right up, but his shot was saved at the expense of a corner which was cleared and Hubbard came away and getting on again from a long kick by Edwards was pulled up for fouling Perkins. Rowlands now twice became dangerous at the other end, but the ball eventually went behind and the Leicesters cleared for Crackees to put in some fine work, but they came in again and Truman saved finely a hard shot by Hubbard. White got on from a long kick and, rushing up, placed it nicely in front of goal, but Stephens cleared and some very even play followed. The Leicesters again came up however and Truman twice cleared finely, but White came up and Hubbard seeing a chance, sent a beautiful shot to the left corner which gave Truman no chance. From the kick off the Cheshires came away and Shelton put in a fine run, his shot going to the left and a moment later Robinson saved finely from a shot by Fowles. The Leicesters immediately came up and White and then Jackson called on the custodian who saved very neatly. Hubbard spoilt a Cheshire rush by putting in a good run which Edwards put a stop to and Fowles came away and gave across to Broadhurst who secured a corner, but his kick went behind. The Cheshires were back again after an interval. Henshall's pace serving him well, and Sandeford tried a long shot which however went over. Hubbard put in a pretty run into the Cheshire territory, but on passing to White he handled the ball apparently being meant for Cunningham. Soon after the half time whistle went leaving the Leicesters with the advantage

Leicesters .....1 Goal
Cheshires.....Nil

On resuming, the Leicesters were the first to come up through Hubbard, and Sandeford put in some nice play, but Fieldhouse was clean off-side. Like a flash the Cheshires were up again on the left and Rowlands tried a shot, but was momentarily winded : Broadhurst next got on and the ball went to the other end and after some hot exchanges Cunningham looked sure to score, but Truman snatched the ball away from in front of him and cleared. Mainly through a nice pass by Stephens the ball landed with Broadhurst who put in a grand left-foot shot which just went over. Some very pretty play amongst the Leicester forwards followed and Hubbard got on in front of goal, but he had Shelton to contend with and sent over, and White was next to try a long shot going right. Not long after Truman was tried again, a good long shot along the carpet by Hubbard which he cleared to half way, and now the Leicester backs were put on the defensive. Not for long however, as a high kick by Tomlinson brought it back and Cunningham getting on sent a grand shot which went over Truman's hands as he jumped into the left corner.

Thanks to Crackles the Cheshires saved another score the next moment and on clearing a corner Fowles was lucky, the referee did not notice a bad case of hands near, if not in, the penalty area. The Cheshires from this had a spell, but twice Whitmore cleared well. By sticking to the ball too long Shelton spoilt a fine chance and even with a foul to help them they were put on their metal by a pretty combined move on the part of Harris, Fieldhouse and Hubbard, but Cunningham was off-side. They kept up the pressure on the left for some time and Jackson sent in a good high shot which dropped a bit too soon, and Truman cleared only to see them back again and Cunningham sent in a real fine centre which Jackson sent home smartly, but was given off-side. A visit to the other end and they were back again, Jackson sending in a shot easily cleared and Rowlands came away finely, only to kick a bit too hard on nearing goal and Robinson cleared to the left where Cunningham came up and a great struggle ensued in which Crackles fell and Truman tripped only just saving at the expense of a corner, but they were pulled back for foul and on this being cleared Whitmore sent in a good one from half way and the next moment White called on Truman again who got out of a tight place by fisting out. The Cheshires took a spell next and pressed mainly through Rowlands who sent in a fine shot which Robinson threw out smartly in time to avoid a change by Chelton and Whitmore a moment later cleared another dangerous move. With the ball in mid-field the game ended as follows :—

Leicesters .....2 Goals.
Cheshires..... Nil.

The teams were as follows :—

LEICESTERS.		CHESHIRES.
Opl Robinson	Goal	Lce-Opl Truman
Pte Whitmore	Backs	Opl Crackles
Pte Perkins		Pte Edwards
Pte Harris	Halves	Pte Sandeford
Pte Beltam		Pte Stephens
Lce-Cpl Tomlinson		Pte Dodson
Pte Fieldhouse	Forwards	Col-Sergt Henshall
Pte Jackson		Pte Fowles
Lce-Opl Hubbard		Pte Shelton
Col Sergt White		Pte Rowlands
Opl Cunningham		Pte Broadhurst

Referee :—Mr. Chatt.

The Bombay Gymkhana and Royal Scots play off their draw to-day and we should see another good game.

THE FOOT RACE.

The race between the East and South Lancs. has been declared off as these races are to be run with the addition of a new rule which prevents the entering of reserves in the trio. This is due to that possibility of teams including runners and not footballers; amongst the "Reserves." This event seems to be treated rather as a joke and falls somewhat into insignificance when coming against a serious tournament.

CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Second Round.

BOMBAY *vs.* ARMENIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The above match was played on the Calcutta ground to-day before a large audience both sides being well represented and the sides lined up at 5-15 with Mr. Cumberledge officiating as referee. At the start play was of a scrambling nature, the ground being very muddy making the ball hard to control. Bombay soon showed their superiority forward and pressed the Armenians hard. The ball was given to the backs several times, but owing to its greasy state, combined with good tackling on the part of the Armenians any score was averted. The visitors were however not to be denied and after a good bout of passing among the backs Webb on the right took the ball well and grounded it through the posts. Play after this fluctuated between the centre line and the Armenians' quarter flag, but in spite of some good efforts on the part of Peters and Apear to break away Bombay never had any defensive work to do and half time arrived without further addition to the score.

On resumption Bombay again took up the offensive and, by a really excellent footwork amongst the forwards, confined the Armenians to their own "25" where they were penalised for offside tactics and Sergent taking the none too easy a place and landed a fine goal. After this second reverse the Armenians played up a bit and by a smart dribble by Gregory effected a lodgement in their opponents' territory where Palmer saved brilliantly. The Gymkhana soon, however, recovered the lost ground by a grand forward rush headed by Caddel and Berger. Play become ragged and the Armenians were several times penalized and only the muddy state of the ground prevented an addition to the score. From a throw out the visiting forwards rushed the opposing defence and forced the ball over the goal line near the corner flag, no goal resulting. The Armenians again pressed for a time which, while it showed Bombay's forwards visibly tiring, brought out Palmer fearless of saving. Play, which all through was spoiled by the weather, continued of a scrappy description until the whistle sounded leaving the Western team victors by eleven points to nil.

The visitors now meet the United Services who previously defeated Northumberland Fusiliers by twenty points, and a good game is anticipated.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

A Win for the West Ridings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Tie in the Rugby Football Tournament between the West Ridings and the Somersets was played off last evening, the former winning by two goals and four tries to one goal.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 10.

MEDAL PLAY HANDICAP.

(1) Bombay members played for Nasik Gymkhana Cup ; (2) Mofussil members played for Bombay Gymkhana Cup.

1—Nasik Gymkhana Cup.

1.	Mr. Brand	97—8	89 winner
2.	Mr. Pechey	90+2	92
3.	Mr. Cresswell	105—10	95
	Mr. Symington	112—18	95
4.	Mr. R. P. Scott	96+1	97
	Mr. Nicholson.....	scratch	98
5.	Mr. Keys	106—8	98
	Mr. Busch	108—10	98
	Rev. Cameron	110—12	98

(2) BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

1	Mr. R. B. Stewart.....	99 — 10	89	Tied for Cup
2	Major Ricketts	109 — 20	89	
	Mr. Sharman	99 — 7	92	
3	Mr. Thubron	101 — 6	95	
	Mr. Pooley	115 — 20	95	
4	Mr. Plunkett	98 — 2	96	
	Rev. Scott	104 — 8	96	
5th	Rev. Haslope	104 — 6	98	

There were 32 entries. The other scores were more than 100.

Scratch and Handicap Foursomes.—In the first round of the Scratch players in the afternoon Messrs. Pechey and Radcliffe Smith beat Messrs. Boyd and Scott by 7 up and 6 to play. Messrs. Thubron and Plunkett beat Messrs. Nicholson and Muir by 4 and 3.

In the first round of the Handicap players Messrs. Arnot and Busch—10 beat Messrs. Stewart and Haslope—7 by 2 and 1.

Messrs. Jeffrey and Cresswell—10 beat Messrs. Brickman and Neill—14 by 2 up.

Messrs. Scott and Osmaston—11 beat Messrs. Ricketts and Orr—15 by 5 and 3.

Messrs. Keys and Tennant—8 beat Messrs. Brand and Russ—6 by 7 and 6.

The second round will be played to-morrow.

The Ladies' Competition to-day was one round in the morning and one in the afternoon for both Scratch and Handicap prizes. The following were the best scores :—

Mrs. Millard.....	Scratch 98	winner.
Mrs. R B Stewart.....	106—18	88 winner.
Mrs. Keys	112—18	94 "
Mrs. Boyd	125—24	101 "
Mrs. Betham.....	111— 8	103 "

There were 9 entries.

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

CLUB SHIELD.

Golf this week is a qualifying competition for the eight best Scratch players, who will compete for the above. The best scores are Mr. Scott 90 Mr. Pechey 92 ; Mr. Smith 96 ; Mr. Boyd 96 ; Mr. Muir 98 and three others.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The eight best Handicap players, who will compete for the above are Mr. Pooley 108, minus 20 ; the Revd. Scott, 99 minus 8 ; Mr. Ricketts 107 minus 16 ; Mr. Russ, 99, minus 6; Mr. Arnot, 103, minus 10 ; Mr. Busch, 103 minus 10 ; and two others.

There were 30 entries for the above event.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 11.

In the afternoon the Scratch Foursomes second round was won by Mr. Pechey and Mr. Radcliffe-Smith 1 up against Boyd and Scott.

In the Handicap Foursomes second round Mr. Jeffery and Mr. Cresswell beat Messrs. Hutchinson and Betham by 4 up and 3 to play. Messrs. Keys and Tennant beat Messrs. Scott and Osmaston by 3 up and one to play. Messrs. Cameron and Symington beat Messrs. Williams and Shoubridge by 5 and 4

The Bombay Bangle was won by Mrs. Thubron of Nasik.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 11.

The weather continues fine. The shooting yesterday was at 600 yards for the Wrenn and Bennet Prize which resulted in ties between Sergt.-Instructor Hellen of the Kolar Gold Fields, Corpl. Agar of the Ceylon Volunteers, and Corpl. Redmond of the G. I. P. Railway scoring 34 points each. A kit bag was presented by Messrs. Wrenn and Bennett in this match which will be shot for by the above three. Sergt. Otto and Corpl. Holley of the G.I. P. Railway also won prizes in this match.

The Cooper-Allen Prize for 600 yards was won by Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Volunteers with a possible 35. Sergeant Cutler of the G. I. P. Railway was second with 34 points, and Lieuteuant Burn of the Hyderabad Volunteers third with 34. Redmond. Clarke, Freeman and Bease of the Bombay Corps take a Rs. 5 prize in this match.

The Bench and Bar Prize for 800 yards was won by Sergeant-Instructor Studdert of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, Capt. Pallingar of the Carabiniers, Lance-Corporal D'Sylva of the South Indian Railway and Private Griffiths of the Essex Regiment who made a possible 35 each and divide Rs. 100 among them. Sergeant-Major Kenny of the Staff was fifth with a possible 34.

The Lalbagh Cup Team Competition for Officers—Distance 500 and 600 yards—8 teams competed against 5 in last year's Cup which was valued at Rs 300. It was won by the team of Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, the Madras Railway Volunteers were second, and the Bangalore Volunteers third.

The Kabul Cup for the Native Army was won by a team of the 79th Carnatic Infantry. Twenty-six teams competed.

POONA RACES.

Weights and Probable Starters on Thursday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The following are the probable Starters and their weights. In the Races for Thursday the only Handicap is the Hurdle Race, which has already been published :—

POONA PLATE.—Sacristan II, 9st., Prince Lyon, 9st., Cossack, 8st 10lbs., Amyas, 8st. 2lbs., Regio, 8st. 2lbs., Mamlock, 8st. 2lbs., Dulcimer, 8st. 2lbs., Harpist, 8st. 2lbs., Adelaide, 7st. 12lbs., Killeevan, 7st. 12lbs., Primerole, 7st. 12lbs., Killua, 7st. 12lbs., Court-Belle, 7st. 12lbs., Dormant, 7st. 12lbs., Ballark, 7st. 7lbs., Epitome, 7st. 7lbs., Terence, 6st. 5lbs.

THE CRITERION.—Lamrock, 9st. 5lbs., Test-Wood 9st. 5lbs., Insurrection, 9st. 3lbs., Applause, 9st. 3lbs., Primerole, 9st., Sainte-Marquise, 9st., Trenayr, 8st. 11lbs., Ballark, 8st. 7lbs., Balayeuse, 8st., 7lbs., Presbyterian, 8st. 7lbs., Terence, 6st. 8lbs.

THE POONA DERBY.—Hampstead 8st. 12lbs., Hadhur 8st. 12lbs., Makhool 8st. 12lbs., Peculiar 8st. 12lbs., Eed 8st. 11lbs., Rammah 8st. 9lbs., Ajax 8st. 8lbs., Witness II. 8st. 7lbs., Young Kohinoor 8st. 7lbs., Manar 8st. 2lbs., Nooman 8st. 1lb., Shaffy 6st., 11b.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Bay Middleton 9st. 2lbs., Tachreet 9st., 2lbs., Young Cardigan 8st. 12lbs., Mooreed 8st. 11lbs., Oriental 8st. 10lbs., Zurriff 8st. 6lbs, Jahandar 7st. 10lbs., Panala II. 7st. 9lbs., Little Joker 7st. 3lbs., Sir Jamal 7st. 3lbs.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Creditor 9st. 11b., Sabig 8st. 11lbs., St. Gris 8st. 11lbs., Darby 8st. 8lbs., Sahoon 8st. 8lbs., Young Gazelle 8st. 6lbs., Mooslat 8st. 5lbs., Shanwar 8st. 5lbs., Sabah 8st. 2lbs., Calcutta 8st. 2lbs., Scimitar 8st. 2lbs., Andry 8st. 2lbs., Grey Falcon 7st. 13lbs., Nagashi 7st. 10lbs., Panala II. 7st. 9lbs., Little Joker 7st. 3lbs., Sir Jamal 7st. 3lbs.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Bay Middleton 9st. 2lbs., Tachreet 9st., 2lbs., Young Cardigan 8st. 12lbs., Mooreed 8st. 11lbs., Oriental 8st. 10lbs., Zurriff 8st. 6lbs, Jahandar 7st. 10lbs., Panala II. 7st. 9lbs., Little Joker 7st. 3lbs., Sir Jamal 7st. 3lbs.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Creditor 9st. 11b., Sabig 8st. 11lbs., St. Gris 8st. 11lbs., Darby 8st. 8lbs., Sahoon 8st. 8lbs., Young Gazelle 8st. 6lbs., Mooslat 8st. 5lbs., Shanwar 8st. 5lbs., Sabah 8st. 2lbs., Calcutta 8st. 2lbs., Scimitar 8st. 2lbs., Andry 8st. 2lbs., Grey Falcon 7st. 13lbs., Nagashi 7st. 10lbs., Settler 7st. 10lbs., Golden Hill 7st. 11b.

SCRATCHING FOR TO-MORROW'S RACE.

The following are the horses scratched for Thursday's meeting.—

The Poona Plate :—Ballark, Sacristan II, Prince Lyon, Harpist, and Court Belle.

The Criterion :—Terence, Lamrock, Sainte Marquise, Presbyterian and Testwood.

The Poona Derby :—Hadhur and Manar.

The Dealers' Plate :—Mooreed.

The Arab Poney Derby :—Grey Falcon, Sabah Sigris, Golden Hill and Sahoon.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1906.

WARREN HASTINGS' LETTERS.

THE publication of Warren Hastings' letters to his wife throws a fresh and welcome light upon the character of that remarkable man. The great Pro-Consul has suffered almost more than any other British ruler of India from the bitterness of party feeling. North's India Act of 1773 provided a Tory-made constitution under which the position of the Governor-General was one of absurd anomaly and constant annoyance. Still Warren Hastings, baffled and opposed at every turn, dominated Indian politics by sheer genius and perseverance, and saved the nascent British Empire in the greatest crisis of its fate. His reward was detraction and persecution at the hand of the Whigs; at their instance he suffered persistent calumny and a formal impeachment which dragged on for years. But the thunders of Burke and Sheridan were without effect. Hastings was acquitted on all counts, and the Whigs were beaten and discredited. Hastings was rehabilitated in the eyes of the Law, soon also he was rehabilitated in popular opinion. Waverers returned to their allegiance, and even Sheridan apologized for his speech. The Directors allotted him a grant in 1804, and finally in 1813 when Hastings was summoned to Parliament to give evidence on the subject of the Company's Charter, every member of the House rose by a unanimous impulse with their heads uncovered to do him honour. The veteran hero had reason indeed to congratulate himself on "having outlived all the prejudices which have, during so many years, prevailed against me." But his name was destined again to become the butt of furious party invective. The insufferably dull and ill-put-together biography by Gleig, a Tory journalist, had the honour and the misfortune to be reviewed by Lord Macaulay in 1841. The reviewer's Whiggism was not proof against the temptation to rake up the embers of a dead controversy. The author of the biography was a Tory, its hero had been the bugbear of the Whigs. Here was a fine opportunity to vindicate Burke, the god of the Liberal Party. The accusations against Hastings were accordingly revived, his alleged misdeeds were painted in the most lurid colours, and the man himself was portrayed in accordance with Macaulay's preconceived opinion as a monster of iniquity. It is surprising that despite Macaulay's learning and extraordinary power of accumulating and utilizing facts, he should have been content with insufficient investigation in writing one of his most powerful essays. A perusal of Gleig's fatuous and uncritical biography was supplemented by the speeches of Hastings' opponents at his trial, but, it will scarcely be believed, no attempt was made "to arrive at the facts even by reading the records of the trial and the evidence brought forward." The printed records would have overthrown the whole structure of accusations on which Macaulay based his blame. A suggestion that Hastings was not straight in his money dealings, that he stooped to bribery and corruption, the sinister influence attributed to him in the Nun Comar prosecution, and the bare-faced robbery of which he is accused in the case of the Begums of Oudh—these and all other indictments were thoroughly threshed out in the lengthy trial and were found, by the almost unanimous verdict of the House of Lords, to be unsubstantiated charges. Macaulay nowhere sins so flagrantly in the matter of literary distortion as where he leaves the reader under the impression that the Begums were despoiled, by an unscrupulous robber, of their own lawful property. The slightest enquiry would have assured him that the treasure did not belong to them by right at all; it was the property of the Nawab Vizier, wrongfully seized by the Princesses at his accession, and as wrongfully allowed to remain in their hands by the cantankerous opponents of Hastings in the Council. Hastings' supposed iniquity consisted in the restitution of the vast treasure to its lawful owner, subject of course to a grant which the Nawab in his gratitude was only too willing to offer his ally for the Company's service. The Begums themselves bore no grudge for his intervention, as was amply proved in after years.

If Hastings had been the tyrant Macaulay paints him, we might reasonably expect to find him generally disliked and depreciated by the native community. But nothing is more clear than that while he was feared by the enemies of the Company, such as Haider Ali and the Mahrattas, he was respected and esteemed by all classes of natives in the Company's dominions. The spontaneity of the regrets which marked his departure in 1785 and the frequent expressions of sympathy evoked by his subsequent misfortunes afford ample testimony to the high place he occupied in the esteem of the Indians he had governed so long and sympathetically. His reforms in Bengal may fully explain the presence of the feeling: but his character alone would have been sufficient to implant affection. Gentleness, sympathy and philanthrophy were the prevailing notes of that character which Macaulay falsely denounced as hard and unsympathetic. He was refined and courteous: not merely a statesman of splendid genius, but a cultured gentleman, ever exercising himself in charities, ever accessible to the cry of the oppressed and the appeal of the destitute. These qualities were attested by a multitude of friends, European and Native: they are revealed by the 50 volumes of his correspondence in the British Museum, and they are forcibly brought before the reader of the recently published 'Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife." These family letters, never destined by their writer for publication, reveal him also as possessing a talent for domesticity and an intensity of affection only too rare in public men. Though 50 years of age when most of them were penned, Hastings is brought before us as a lover with all the passionate ardour of youth. His 'Marian' was the object of all his thoughts, the recipient of the most unselfish and unwavering devotion. She was the inspiring influence of his life, and, with such a partner, it is easy to see why he could not have stooped to the sordid and unscrupulous transactions of which he was so violently accused by party foes, and of which an unprejudiced inquiry into the facts so absolutely proved him guiltless.

EXTENDING CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION in the form o co-operative credit is comparatively new in this country. Probably the first society on modern line, in India, was the "Army and Navy Stores," a branch of one of the foremost examples in England. Since then, co-operation has branched out in several directions and its value is becoming more and more recognised. In England it has a basis which nothing can disturb. That which began sixty-two years ago at Rochdale with a capital of twenty-eight pounds has grown till its capital is counted in millions. The twenty-eight Rochdale pioneers have become 1,637 societies with over two millions and a quarter of members, and their little capital has extended to thirty millions with an annual turnover of ninety-four millions and a profit of about ten millions and a half. The pioneers led off with retail distribution only; to-day co-operators have not only distributing stores, but a large number of splendid productive establishments from which they are able to supply their members with all sorts of things, from boots and shoes to bacon and eggs, from woollen fabrics to tomatoes, from ladies' clothing to pickled onions. They have cabinet factories and dry-salters' works, tobacco factories, huge bakeries and printing offices, butter factories and corn mills, weaving sheds and woollen factories. Woodwork, metal and hardware, cotton, silk, and linen goods, quarrying and building, and a great many other things, represent departments of co-operative enterprise, more or less rapidly extending in various parts of the kingdom, and among the latest ideas for new co-operative lines is a proposal for co-operative laundries, which it seems more than probable will soon be promoting that cleanliness which is next to godliness, in the North of England, by washing its dirty linen on the most approved principles. Up to now, however, there has been one branch in which co-operation has failed. Farming has been tried with a working capital of £3,236 and all the profit has amounted to has been £121. This, with five hundred acres of land, while on the 8,706 acres, held by wholesale or distributive societies in various localities, having a capital of £209,287 the net result has been a loss of £3,814. Why co-operation should be a failure in this direction, it is hard to say. It would seem that there is much to be learned in this direction and yet what has been done, without success, is very similar to what has proved such a blessing to farmers and railways alike in other places. Five years ago a new co-operative departure was made in the formation of the Agricultural Organization Society, the object of it being to give the ordinary farmer some of the benefits of the co-operative principle by enabling him to buy everything he requires at the best advantage, and to sell everything he produces in the best market, by co-operating with other farmers around. The parent society encourages and assists the formation of local societies for doing for their farming members practically just what the ordinary co-operative society does for its housekeeping members—supplying everything they want at first hand. The purpose of these local societies is to buy, in the wholesale market, manures, seeds, feeding stuffs, implements, and so on, and to distribute at an additional price only sufficient to cover cost of organization: to organise the milk-supply for towns in a way that the single-handed farmer often cannot do; to set up co-operative factories for butter and cheese: to set up motor-wagons where railway facilities are inadequate, and, in any other ways that circumstances may require, to encourage and enable farmers to club together for their common good. Now energy is being directed in a slightly different direction and it will be interesting to see whether it will materially improve the prospects of co-operative farming. A committee has been formed to consider whether ordinary distribution can be combined in rural districts with the co-operative supply of agricultural requirements; and, if so, to suggest to the Co-operative Union and the Agricultural Organization Society a plan of joint action for the simultaneous promotion of agricultural and distributive co-operation. It looks to be not beyond the bounds of possibility that the co-operative principle may prove already to have established itself in a new field, and may be entering on a new era in its history.

RUSSIA AND COMMERCE.

IN his eagerness to promote an Anglo-Russian *entente* Mr. Victor Marsden loses himself in a sea of hopes. Of his views on the political situation there is no need to make comment, for he puts forward nothing very new and nothing very startling in his article in the current *Fortnightly Review*. From the present chaos he can see emerging a wonderful era of prosperity reaching a high mark in a little over twenty years, and now, he tells us, "the moment has come to secure a great and fast increasing market. By 1930 the population of Russia will exceed two hundred millions. New Russia will be a land of increasing needs, capital will be more evenly distributed, the peasant will be relieved of the greater part of his present burden of taxation: self-respect and ambition, education and freedom of movement will teach him a thousand things of which he is ignorant today." It is a wonderful fabric to build on a foundation of dynamite. Figures show that, of Germany and Britain, the two great exporting countries to Russia, that whereas England's trade stands just about where it was ten years ago, with a tendency to decrease, Germany has more than doubled her trade. We have, before, on this subject, pointed out how British firms lose a certain amount of the trade through lack of compliance with the customs of the country and the special conditions of the trade. Neither the commercial customs nor the law of Russia are comparable with those of other European countries. "Neither protested bills in piles nor several bankruptcies, if these are cleverly managed, affect the credit of the Russian business man in the least," says Mr. Marsden. "There are well-known men among the wealthiest and the reputable who make a practice of never paying a bill until it is protested, their credit is not a whit affected. There are others, really good houses which go bankrupt periodically with great success, and—enlarge their business every time." This is substantially true and is an excellent reason for the lack of keenness on the part of Englishmen to trade with Russia. Germany secures herself against this by the simple expedient of enlarged profits—when paid—and finding that the Russian market is best suited for very inferior articles at nominally low prices, she is content to supply them. Great Britain, however, has won her position in the world's markets by the high worth of her products and there has, as yet, been no valid reason given why she should strike out in a new line specially for one market to the possible detriment of her commercial prestige. Certain firms have made a careful study of Russian requirements and thereby make a profitable business, but for Mr. Marsden to suggest that, because there has not been a general rush to secure the market, there has been a lack of enterprise is to state the exact opposite of the truth. English manufacturers have shown wisdom in keeping out of a not so intricate as the Russian commercial and legal code. When the wonderful promise of progress, which Mr. Marsden finds to-day, is an accomplished fact Russia's needs will be such that she is bound to turn to Great Britain. But twenty years is too short a time to wipe out the past and if progress, instead of revolution, were the order of the day, still it would be too soon to expect to find education spread in the place of ignorance. There is plenty of room for a steady increase in trade, but the time for a boom is not yet and will not be, probably, for more than half a century.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

THE phenomenal increase in the ravages of plague in Burma have attracted widespread attention. Colonel King, in his report on the Sanitary Administration for last year, refers at length to the increase of plague, especially at Rangoon. He deals with the rival theories of inoculation and rat-killing. Of the latter he says "I would state that far from plague having disappeared from Rangoon at the end of three months as commonly believed, as a result of slaughter of rats, it has never left the limits of the Municipality throughout the year. When it was popularly accepted that, at the end of three months, plague had been exterminated in Rangoon as the sequence of rat-killing as a fact, only a total of 77,896 rats had been killed. At the end of 1905, a total of 183,438 rats, or considerably less than one per head of the human population of the city, have been killed. Throughout the period, a record of infected rats has been maintained. Without entering into details which would here occupy too much space, I think it may be safely said, judging by the somewhat faulty statistics available, that whilst rat infection and human infection undoubtedly coincided, they were by no means concurrent with the same intensity in different areas of the town." As regards the spread of the disease upcountry, Colonel King points out the impossibility of tracing "contacts," many new places were indigenously infected and there is every reason to fear a general spread of plague all over the country. As a matter of fact this prophecy has been more or less justified and while inoculation and rat-killing are proceeding apace wherever possible, the Burmese officials are as much at a loss to know what to do as were Bombay officials a few years ago when the epidemic was at its height.

WE learn that isolated cases of Cholera continue to occur at Delhi.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia," from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the morning of the 11th instant.

WE understand that the habit of using cocaine as an intoxicant is greatly on the increase at Delhi and is spreading even among women and children.

THE Hon'ble Sirdar Partab Singh of Kapurthala had the honour of an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday. The Sirdar has now returned to Jullundur.

A PEKING paper states that H. E. Tieh Liang is said to be engaged drafting some regulations for the institution of an income tax, which he intends to present to the Throne for approval.

DISCUSSING the probable effects of the Pan-Islamic agitation on the future of France's African possessions, the *Temps* says that there is at present no sign that Egyptian nationalism has made any converts in Algeria or Tunis. The reason no doubt is that the French have taken root in the soil and established themselves permanently, whereas in Egypt British occupation is purely military and administrative, and the prospect of getting rid of it has no inherent impossibility. Although pan-Islamism does not now seem likely to create trouble for France in Algeria or Tunis, the situation is different in the Sahara and the Soudan. The conception of a plot extending all over this vast territory is somewhat romantic, but the Djanet affair and the rebellion organised by the Marabouts at Zinder are warnings that ought not to be neglected. France evidently has adversaries who are ready to use Pan-Islamism as a weapon against her.

THE *Temps* published a long letter from Cairo on Pan-Islamism in Egypt in which, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the writer says that however much of the growing disaffection attested by Lord Cromer and Sir Edward Grey may be due to the arbitrary methods of certain members of the Egyptian administration, the real cause is Pan-Islamism. This is not the opinion of Mustapha Kamel, but, as the correspondent of the *Temps* observes, no European in Egypt believes a word he says. This authority quotes from the Pan-Islamic organ *Lewa* startling proofs of Mustapha Kamel's anti-European campaign and of his affiliations with Baron Oppenheim, the zealous Pan-German. Personal inquiry by the writer of the letter among the Europeans residing in the interior enables him absolutely to confirm Sir Edward Grey's speech. Two hundred replies in response to his questions prove sufficiently that insecurity is increasing daily. The reasons for this radical transformation in the Egyptian people he finds in the Press campaigns and in the wealth of certain more or less disguised agents of the Yildiz-*camarilla*. The *Lewa*, Mustapha Kamel's organ, is the most important Pan-Islamist paper in the world, having a a circulation throughout North Africa and even in Turkestan and India. The fellah does not read, but he has the papers read to him. A curious and striking picture is given of the way news is propagated from village to village by the medium of the local crowd that listen daily to the public reader. Fanaticism is thus dry-nursed by Pan-Islamic anti-European journals. The writer declares the Pan-Islamic propaganda to be a real danger to France as well as to England. It is the more dangerous as the revival of Mussulman ambition is fostered by Germany, who has at her disposal newspapers, who has made friends with the dignitaries of the University of El Azhar, and has in Cairo a remarkably organised Mussulman bureau.

THERE can be no doubt about the honest friendliness of this warning, and if it is accepted with the same candour with which it is offered, Englishmen generally may admit that the writer and his co-religionists can find in the fanatical action of a considerable section of the British people, good grounds for the remonstrance. Moreover the pathetic earnestness of the writer's conviction of the justice of his cause and of the Power at the back of it, ought at least to win respect and some attention from men who on their part are as strongly and profoundly impressed as he is with a belief in the genuineness of their own religious convictions and the supernatural authority by which they are supported.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE social functions in Poona are so varied and numerous that it is practically impossible for any other than a ubiquitous correspondent to record all that goes on in it with any degree of satisfaction. Here we have a beautiful river which attracts many of an evening, Hounds, Cricket, Polo, Tennis, Badminton, Golf, Football and Croquet as out-door amusements, and Balls, Dances, Concerts and Theatricals, not to mention nightly dinners, thrown in. One wonders really that anything remains, but a shread, of some of the gentlemen and ladies who try to take part in all the various events of the season. One lady remarked recently that she had been either dining out or dancing, etc. for three weeks in succession, and this may possibly be a record; and the record for 24 hours may be said to belong to another graceful and engaging member of the fair sex who admitted playing several sets of tennis, dancing till morning and then riding out to hounds after. There is, to be sure, a superabundance of gaiety in Poona and in most large military and civil stations, and the wise and experienced persons are those who sternly refuse to participate in them all and make a judicious selection. But it must not be imagined that pleasure is the one and only aim of life among the ladies of Poona. There are a large number of them here doing a vast amount of good as well, and at some future time an opportuny will, it is hoped, be offered to record some of their praiseworthy efforts.

The East Lancashire Ball, and Polo and Cricket matches were the important feature of the past week. The weather was ideal for golf. The evenings were cloudy and not too windy and there was a comparatively large number of competitors (16) for the Medal Play Competition (18 holes) on Monday, a prize for which was presented by His Excellency the Governor. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie with a gross score of 84-7=77 came in a winner and Sir Steyning Edgerley (scratch) and Captain Ling (+7) tied for second place with 80 and Dr. Davison was third with 90-9=81. Sir Steyning Edgerley's score was an excellent one, and so in fact was Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's—because the Poona Links are more difficult, it is thought, than those of Nasik and other places. Quite recently, in fact, a gentleman, who is supposed to be the best Bombay golfer, was defeated in a match by Sir Steyning Edgerly on the Links at Yerrowda. The Ladies' Medal Competitition, for which a prize was presented by the Rev. L. M. Haslope, Chaplain of St. Paul's, was played off, also on Monday, for which seven ladies entered. Mrs. Davison of Poona and Mrs. Fawcett of Ahmednagar tied for first place with a net 55. Mrs. R. B. Stewart, and Mr. Thomson being second and third respectively.

The following is a return of the ladies' scores :—

	Gross.	Handicap.	Nett.
Mrs. Davison	73	18	55
Mrs. Fawcett	64	9	55
Mrs. Stewart	70	9	61
Mrs. Thomson	76	10	66
Mrs. Field	81	12	69
Mrs. Wood	81	10	71
Miss Winby	91	18	73

On Tuesday a second competition for Gentlemen against Bogey (18 holes) was held for a prize presented by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. 17 entered for this and Major Hings won with 2 up, Major Field being second, and Mr. R. B. Stewart third.—

There was another Gentlemen's Competition foursomes on Thursday and a mixed doubles on Friday, and the latter was won by Mrs. Fawcett of Ahmednagar and Mr. A. Hill, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., with a net score of 51½. There were 7 pairs and the returns of the first three were as follows :—

Mrs. Fawcett ..... Mr. Hill	64	12½	51½
Mrs. Davison ..... Dr. Davison	71	10½	60½
Mrs. Field ..... Major Field	71	10	61

Mrs. Jackson was "At Home" to the Golfers on Thursday and Friday and almost everyone on the Links, also many non-golfers, partook of her hospitality.

The East Lancashire Ball on Tuesday night at the Gymkhana was voted a distinct success, and some even went so far as to say that the decorations were prettier than those at the I. C. S. Ball of the previous week, but I cannot admit this. There was only a slight difference internally in the arrangements of the festoons and lights in the Ball Rooms and externally the vari-coloured "buttees," and Chinese lanterns were more numerous. There were far fewer guests than at the I. C. S. Ball, and the dancing was indulged in with more comfort. His Excellency the Governor arrived at about 10 o'clock and took part in the State Lancers. Supper was served in the adjoining Badminton Shed, which was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The idea of leaving the southern or main entrance of the Gymkhana open might be adopted at all future dances, for it helps to keep the Ball Room a bit cooler. It is quite a treat to dance to the beautiful strains of the East Lancashire Band. Beautiful time was maintained all through the evening and the quality of the music was excellent. This Band, it may be mentioned parenthetically, was specially selected to go to Simla this season and play there, in preference to all the European Infantry Bands in India—a compliment which speaks for itself. It was not able to go, however, owing to the absence of the Bandmaster who is at home selecting some more instrumentalists for the Band.

Mrs. Richardson's two dances which were originally fixed for the 13th and 14th instant but which were altered to the 6th and 7th were finally postponed *sine die* owing to the discovery of dead-rats on the premises at Polo Vista. Dead rats, and some dead squirrels, have been discovered in other houses in cantonments and this has induced some of the ladies and gentlemen in the Station to be inoculated. The operation, now no longer has the terrors and ill-effects it used to have in days gone by. Some ladies who were inoculated in the morning recently were playing tennis and dancing in the afternoon and evening.

The cricket match between Bombay and Poona which came off on Wednesday and Thursday was remarkable for the two big scores made by Bradfield and Ling for Poona. The former slogged the bowlers all over the field making 146 on the first day play, while Ling made 100. Bradfield gave three chances, but Ling played a very good innings. Bombay was disastrously defeated by an innings and 159 runs, the scores being Poona 316 for 5 wickets, Bombay 67 and 90. Mr. Cheetham, of course, was not playing for Bombay which was unfortunate. The wicket in Poona is, comparatively, so fast that it completely baffles the best of players at starting. One has to get accustomed to the hard wicket. It is hoped the Presidency Team, therefore, will get some practice on the ground before they take part in the match which comes off this week.

Captain MacPherson, who is in charge of the plague operations in the Presidency and who is just now in Poona, has his hands more than full, of course owing to the severe epidemic which is now devastating the city. Almost all the respectable people have quitted the town and several of the streets exhibit a deserted and desolate aspect. One cannot but pity our poor fellow-creatures who are visited with the sore affliction. In the heart of the city is the Panch Howds Mission under Father Traill with a congregation of about 300 Natives Christians all of whom, fortunately, so far, have not been affected by plague. In order to drive away bugs, fleas and mosquitos from the Mission buildings Father Traill has covered the window frames and door posts with solignum—a kind of paint which is said also to be a preservative for wood, stone, and brickwork. Rats, it is said, may also be exterminated by pouring solignum into their runs. Poured behind the wainscots, it will rid a house of vermin, not by the objectionable plan of killing them in ungettable places but by driving them away So far solignum has proved of value in keeping off fleas, and I desire to draw special attention to Father Traill's interesting experimentsion this score. One cannot help but alluding to the whole-hearted devotion with which Father Traill and those under him, including many Sisters, are working in the City of Poona. The outside world is little aware of the amount of the excellent and unostentatious work being done by the Panch Howds Mission there. Recently a new industry in the shape of Bamboo-work has been started by Father Traill and hand weaving also and the male and female workers are doing very well at it.

The Mission Church, which is large and commodious, made of red brick the architecture of which is extremely plain, has now been completed. At the bottom of the Church is a beautiful large marble pentagonal font made of exquisite white Jaipur marble under the supervision of Colonel Jacob of Jaipur. The daughters of Dean Butler of Wantage have presented this to the church. Services are daily held in this church, but only in Mahratti, and on Sundays there are frequent worshippers attend. times as many as 250 to 350 In the midst of the Plague also is another Missionary Institution, viz., the St. Margaret's Hospital under Dr. (Miss) Bernard, a sister of Sir Charles Bernard, well-known as a brilliant Indian Administrator and afterwards as one of the permanent Secretaries at the India Office. Dr. Bernard is ably assisted by Dr. (Miss) Dodds and others—who are all working with self-sacrificing devotion and zeal in their Missionary enterprise.

BAREILLY TO RANIKHET BY MOTOR.

A Difficult Monsoon Run.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS account has not been written under the misapprehension that the journey has never been attempted before: on the contrary I am aware that it has been successfully accomplished at least once before, and unsuccessfully attempted on two or three other occasions.

The first difficulty that had to be contended with was that of petrol, as none was obtainable in Bareilly, and Lucknow was the nearest place at which it could be got. I accordingly had to take the next train to Lucknow and get some, as it was important that I should reach Ranikhet the following day, and I did not like to trust to a telegram achieving the required result in time. I eventually arrived back again in Bareilly at 6 a.m. the next morning bringing my petrol with me, and, after a "burra chota hazree" started off on the first stage of the journey.

For the benefit of those who do not know this part of the country perhaps I had better give a short description of the district through which the road passes. After leaving Bareilly one travels over about 65 miles of more or less flat country but at the end of this one encounters hills that would turn the hair of most English motorists grey. These are the hills which surround Naini Tal. From this point to Ranikhet the road is of altogether a different character, being very similar to the road up the Bhor Ghat between Bombay and Poona, only decidedly steeper, and, on account of the many turns and blind corners, a greater speed than 12 miles can rarely be attempted. I left Bareilly punctually at 7 a. m. by myself, the back seat of the car being fully loaded with my luggage, as well as 16 gallons of petrol and the necessary tyres, spare parts, &c. for the car. About three miles out of Bareilly where the road runs parallel and close to the railway, I overtook a passenger train which had left Bareilly about a quarter of an hour before I did. The car and train ran along side by side for about a mile when the train began to draw ahead. The train was shortly afterwards successfully left behind during the time that it stopped at the next station.

The road at this part was in excellent condition, in fact it was in exceptionally good order as far as the 35th mile, when it began to deteriorate rapidly. From about the 40th. mile right up to Kathgodam the road was practically non-existent and did not look as if it had been repaired for at least ten years. At one place I had rather a hair-raising experience. The car was running at about twelve miles an hour,—this being about the maximum pace that it was advisable to go over such a road from the point of view of tyres and springs—when I suddenly saw, about twenty yards or so ahead of me, a place where the road had been washed away by the recent heavy rains: a large piece of each side of the road had subsided, leaving only a narrow piece of sound ground in between, which was not wide enough for the car to go over. It was too late to stop, and I could not have got over it I had: if I went on at the pace I was then going, the front wheels were sure to drop into the holes, and either a broken axle or a broken steering gear was certain to be the result, to say noting of the practical certainty of I myself being thrown out. The only other course of action open was to put on all the pace possible and try and jump it. By a great stroke of luck this was successful, the car escaping with nothing more serious than a bad bump which subsequent examination shows to have done no harm whatever.

I will draw a veil over the rest of the journey to Kathgodam as the road was execrable and made one grieve for one's tyres. In many places speed had to be reduced to about 6 miles an hour, and I don't suppose that the average speed over this part of the road was much more than 12 miles an hour.

I arrived at Kathgodam at exactly a quarter past ten, having done the 65 miles from Bareilly in 3½ hours, which was not a bad average speed considering the road. On arrival I went to the station and enquired when the train which I had passed on the way up was due to arrive; I was told that it could not arrive for another half hour, so I sat down and waited for it, as I had a friend in the train whom I had promised to drive up to the Naini Tal Brewery. The train arrived just half an hour after I did, and my friend seemed surprised to see me. After he had booked his luggage to his destination we climbed on board the car once again and started the hill climbing in deadly earnest. The distance from the station to Naini Tal Brewery is very nearly 18 miles, all uphill except about a mile at the beginning. We left the station at 11 a.m. and got to the Brewery an hour and a quarter later without mishap. I stopped about a quarter of an hour at the Brewery waiting till a shower of rain was over, during which time I received the comforting assurances that the road was very bad indeed and that I was quite mad to try and get up to Ranikhet, as it was impossible for a motor to do it at this time of year. I told my various advisers that I would go and see what the road was like at any rate, and managed to get away again by half-past twelve.

From here the road gets rather steeper and narrower and the surface is worse than that of the road from Kathgodam to the Brewery. On leaving the Brewery one encounters about nine miles more of steep uphill, parts of which are under repair and very heavy going. On this portion of the road a bullock shied right across the road in front of me; the radiator of the car however just touched him and made him jump out of the way fairly quickly, as the engine was very hot indeed from coming up such a long and heavy hill. On reaching the summit of the hill there is about a mile of steep down-hill into Bhowalie, after which the road runs fairly level for about two miles, when it again descends at a steepish gradient for another ten miles into Khairna where I arrived at 2-45 p.m. and found another friend of mine who had come out from Ranikhet on a bicycle to meet me and drive home with me. About this time I began to remember that I had had nothing to eat since "chota hazree," so we retired to a refreshment tent near by and had some lunch.

At 3.45. p.m. we again started off this time with only 15 miles before us. These last fifteen miles however turned out to be the worst experience I had that day, for it was all uphill work at a steep gradient and the road was very heavy. In addition to this when we were about 10 miles from Ranikhet the car began to misbehave itself and refused to do the hills on second speed, which it certainly ought to have managed to do if it had been going well. The fault was due to a dirty petrol pipe and consequent upsetting of the carburettor. However I thought that it would be quicker to carry on as we were, as the dismantling and cleaning of the carburettor on the road would probably have taken over half an hour at any rate. Those last miles were very slow work, but we eventually got to the end of our troubles when we reached the top of the hill and could throttle down and run down the remaining two miles of downhill to the Ranikhet Brewery, which was our destination, where we arrived at 6-15 p.m.

In conclusion, I might add that the car is a two cylinder 10-12 H.P. Peugeot, which is fitted with a very heavy body for its size: The weight of the car loaded with four people is over 27 cwt. The Petrol consumption was 4½ gallons on the whole journey which was remarkably economical for the journey of 111

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

MASSACRE IN POLAND.

Appalling Details.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The massacre at Siedlce is most appalling. [illegible] hundred have been killed and three hundred wounded. The Jewish quarter has been looted, and those who resisted were shot down.

The Christians have avoided having their houses looted by hanging out Crosses.

One thousand persons, chiefly Jews, were arrested and mercilessly beaten.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A deputation of the citizens of Siedlce waited on the Governor and asked him to order the troops to cease firing.

The Governor replied that he would bombard the city unless the revolutionary leaders surrendered.

RIOTS AT BAKU.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONSUL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. Urquhart, the British Vice-Consul at Baku, has been attacked by two assailants in the centre of the town. They emptied their revolvers on him and inflicted six wounds, but of which none are serious.

Mr. Urquhart, who is the Manager of some big works at Baku, is not popular owing to the attitude he assumed towards the Strike.

The Russian Government has expressed regret to the British Embassy and promised the immediate punishment of the perpetrators.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Shah Ignores the Commission.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A telegram from Teheran received in St. Petersburg says that the Commission appointed to frame the regulations for the elections to the new National Council propose that the number shall be 200.

The Shah refuses to sign the decree giving effect to the proposals.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Slight Illness.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

It is officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph has gone to Ischl for a fortnight, suffering from a slight chill.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Crushing Defeat Near Havana.

200 KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Cuban's insurgents have been crushingly defeated in attacking the railway near Havana, and it is reported they lost 200 in killed.

BELGIUM AND ABYSSINIA.

Commercial Treaty Signed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

It is stated at Brussels that a Treaty of Commerce has been concluded between Belgium and Abyssinia and includes the most favoured Nation Clause.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

Formation of a Syndicate for Paddy Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 11.

The rice market is steady but quiet and prices are unchanged,

At a meeting of the leading Burmese paddy brokers of Rangoon it was unanimously resolved to form a Syndicate to acquire the land leased to the Arracan Company for the purpose of erecting a mill thereon and to do milling business. The capital of the Syndicate is Rs. 5,00,000. It is expected that this will prove a succesful enterprise since the Syndicate is composed of brokers thoroughly conversant with the paddy trade and rice milling industry. The object of the Syndicate is not to compete with the existing rice mills, but to do business on the same level as the large firms by buying and selling only to the Burmese community.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AT SIMLA.

High Class Ladies Trained in First Aid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

A class of ladies, numbering twenty-eight which Colonel Crooke-lawless was instructing in first aid to the injured in connexion with St. John Ambulance Association, having finished their course, the usual examination for certificates was held yesterday (10th), Colonel Tate being the examiner. Twenty-three presented themselves and all were successful amongst these were Her Excellency Lady Minto the Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot, Lady Grisel Hamilton, Hon. Mrs. Adam and Mrs. Erle Richards.

SUIT FOR AN ELEPHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Bombay and Burma Trading Company brought a suit against one Maung E. Cho for the recovery of a female elephant, valued at Rs. 4,000. The plaintiffs stated that they lost two female elephants near Pyuntaza, and on seeing a proclamation issued by the District Magistrate of Pegu of a female elephant having been found, they wrote to that official and learnt that the animal had been made over to the defendant Maung E. Cho of Strand Road. The plaintiffs asserted that E. Cho had no title to the animal. Mr. Connell, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked for judgment to be given in favour of his clients with costs. Mr. Das, for the defendant, denied that the animal belonged to the plaintiffs, and said that it had been identified by the defendant as a lost elephant of his. The following issue was then framed. Did the animal belong to the plaintiffs as alleged? One witness was examined, but the elephant not being present the suit was postponed to the 12th instant.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

PROCLAMATION AT KABUL.

Leading Chiefs as Retinue.

PREPARATION FOR THE JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

It is reported, in Pshawar, that the Amir's retinue and followers, during His Highness visit, will number fifteen hundred persons.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier Correspondent sends some further particulars regarding the Amir's visit. A Proclamation has been issued in all parts of Afghanistan in which it is officially notified that His Highness intends to proceed to India in December. It is therein carefully stated that the visit will not be a political one, as all such matters were settled when the British Commission was at Kabul and the terms of settlement were announced at the time. This is in keeping with the understanding on the part of the Government of India that the tour is to be admittedly one of pleasure and sight-seeing only. The Amir has also sent orders to the various Governors to prepare lists of leading men in their provinces, from which a selection will be made for his suite. The leading Chief from each important tribe is likely to be chosen from these lists. As regards escort two Infantry Battalions, composed of picked men, are to be equipped with new uniform and a Body-Guard Regiment of Cavalry and two Batteries of Field Artillery, has been warned to be prepared for the journey. It is not known, however, what proportion of the force will actually cross the frontier. Two lakhs worth of fur, posthins, warm clothing and camp bedding are to be bought at Balkh, as the marches to and from India will be made in Winter. At Jellalabad a big depot of supplies is being formed and the palace there is being put in proper order. It is stated that the Amir's retinue will be a large one, and will include some of his principal officials.

A GANG OF BURGLARS ARRESTED

In a Chinese Cemetery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

A gang of about 15 Oriyas whose rendezvous was the Chinese cemetery, and who had from time to time committed numerous burglaries in Calcutta, has been arrested and a great deal of stolen property recovered. The trial of the burglars is now proceeding in the Sealdah Police Court.

THE MADRAS POLICE FORCE.

Creation of 30 Deputy Superintendents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of thirty Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Madras Presidency. These appointments are the outcome of the late Police Commission, who recommended the creation of an intermediate grade between Inspectors and the Superior Officers of Police.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

Authorship of the "I. C. S." Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11

MR. J. C. Jack, I.C.S., in a letter to the *Statesman* says that he was the writer of the letter signed I.C.S., which recently appeared in the *Pioneer* on the subject of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Abbottabad and Review of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Abottabad on Sunday, the 9th and inspected the Troops on Monday.

AN ISLAMIA BANK FOR DELHI.

To Save Islam States from Indian Shylocks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

It has been decided to open an Islamia Bank at Delhi. The capital has been fixed at ten lakhs divided into shares of Rs. 100 each. It is hoped that, among other things, the Bank will save petty Musalman States from being fleeced by Hindu money-lenders.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Down Quetta Mail Engine Smashed.

DRIVER AND TWO OTHERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

A serious accident happened to the Down Quetta Mail train on the Bolan Railway on Saturday. So far as is known at present, the driver seems to have lost control of his train and instead of stopping at Peshy station he ran through into a slip siding at the South end and the engine crashed through the buffer stopt and ran down the bank. The remainder of the train fortunately came to a stop. No passengers were injured, but the whole of the engine staff, including a European driver and a native fireman and Khalassi were killed.

THE RANGOON BRIBERY CASE.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The case in which a clerk in the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port was charged with bribery and extortion, has been concluded before the Western Magistrate who found the accused not guilty and discharged him.

THE S. S. "SHAH JEHAN" COLLISION.

Close of the Marine Court of Enquiry.

THE OFFICERS REPRIMANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

At the Port Office yesterday the Marine Court of Enquiry delivered judgment in the case in which Captain Benjamin Alfred Barker and Nicholas Percy Doyle, Master and Second Officer, respectively, of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Shah Jehan" were charged with doing a wrongful act on the morning of 28th July, with the result that the steamer collided with the Eastern Channel Lightship "Hesperus." The Court, agreeing with both the Assessors, held that Captain Barker was guilty of a wrongful act in that, having regard to the condition of the wind and sea, he did not take the bearing of the Lighth-ship and alter the course of the steamer from West to North-West. The Court also found Doyle guilty of a wrongful act in that he attempted to turn the steamer towards the Light-ship without informing Barker of the manœuvre. Having regard to the slight damage done to the "Hesperus" the Court was of opinion that the ends justice of would be met by Barker and Doyle being reprimanded only.

MANGANESE IN MYSORE.

A Conference to be held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

A Manganese Mining Conference will be held in the Durbar Office buildings on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

The required capital for the Peninsular Company of Mysore, Ld., having been assured, active preparations for the rapid development of the mines are in progress. The Company's officials and the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities are discussing the advisability of laying down sidings for the conveyance of the output direct from the mines to the port of shipment.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE FORGERIES.

The Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

In the case in which Bhagwan Din *alias* Sital Persad Agarwalla, Bengahji Das Agarwalla, and Lachmi Chand Agarwalla were charged with forgery for the purpose of cheating in respect of the New York Life Insurances Policies to the value of Rs. 70,000, all the accused have been committed to the Sessions.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji Probable President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee announced at a meeting held in Bhagalpur, on Saturday, that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji had accepted the presidentship of the coming National Congress.

Enquiries made here show that Surendranath Banerjee announced Mr. Naoroji's acceptance of the presidentship of the Congress without authority. The Committee appointed to select the president and the moderate party would like Mr. Naoroji. The extremists were divided between Messrs. Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, while at this particular moment a section would favour the election of a Mahomedan and the name of gentleman from Madras who was recently a member of the Viceroy's Council is mentioned. This candidate is most favoured.

THE TATA STEEL AND IRON WORKS COMPANY.

All Capital Nearly Subscribed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBR 11.

The *Pioneer* hears from Home that the prospect of floating the Tata Iron and Steel Works Company is most promising. All the capital required is expected to be subscribed by the end of next month.

MILITARY TRANSPORT REGISTRATION.

Committee's Report to be Issued Shortly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, SEPTEMBR 11.

The small Committee for inquiring into the registration of Military Transport in the Punjab, which has been sitting in Simla for the last few weeks, has finished its work, and will shortly present its report.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

New Special Mail Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

The East Indian Railway have found their Express for Native Passengers, between Howrah and Delhi pay so well that another train of a similar kind is to be put on each way. The 2 Up Train will leave Howrah at 10 A. M. and reach Delhi *vie* the Grand Chord Route at 8-55 P. M. on the following day. The Down Train will leave Delhi at 8 A. M. and arrive at Howrah at 9-46 P.M. on the following day. There is also to be acceleration in the speed of the Up Train which will be known as the Howrah-Kalka Passenger. This will leave Howrah at 2-30 P.M. and arrive at Umballa 7-20 P.M. on the following day, instead of at 9-51 P.M. as at present. It will then carry the Punjab Mails to Kalka, reaching there at 9-58 P.M. These Mails will be taken on by the night tonga and be delivered early in the morning at Simla, and the Punjab will thus benefit materially in its Postal Service with Simla.

THE STRANDED S.S. "GOA."

Given up as a Complete Wreck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Goa," which stranded on her voyage from Calcutta to Chittagong, a few miles off Puti Kali and 120 miles from the Eastern Channel, on August 26th, has been given up as a total loss with all her cargo on board.

Shortly we are to witness the return to Bombay of Mr. Bandmann's Opera Company. It is not very long since it was here appearing at the Novelty Theatre, but much has happened since then and on September 24 the season will open at the renovated Gaiety Theatre. This is a farewell visit before the company goes home to recruit both plays and players. "Lady Madcap," sets the ball rolling and there is not a dull evening right up to the last night, October 10. The list of plays appears in another column and need not be repeated here for there is no lack of those who are waiting for the time when they can go to bid a temporary farewell to a company which has given so many hours of pleasure in the past.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Premier's Life Attempted.

TWENTY-THREE PEOPLE KILLED.

LONDON, AUG. 26.—M. Stolypin was holding a reception at his villa on Apothecary Island, a small area surrounded by branches of the River Neva, and his rooms were crowded with friends and visitors. Four men drove up to the villa in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. Two of the four were dressed as officers; when one of these, who was carrying a bomb in his helmet, reached the ante-chamber, his helmet accidentally dropped to the floor. A terrific explosion followed; the centre of the House was blown out. Altogether 23 persons were killed, including the four conspirators, and 27 injured.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER DIES.

M. Stolypin's daughter, 15 years of age, was upstairs when the explosion occurred. Both her legs were so frightfully shattered that they had to be amputated, and she afterwards succumbed to her injuries. The Premier's infant son was injured also, one of his legs being broken. M. Dandoff, the Court Chamberlain, and M. Koostoff, an ex-Governor of Penza, who were among the guests, were both killed. M. Stolypin himself was uninjured, though the door of his room was torn off its hinges.

GREAT LAND RUSH.

PEASANTS' LARGE PURCHASES.

LONDON, AUG. 25.—According to the *Tribune* the Russian peasants since November last have purchased on the instalment system, and through the Imperial Peasants' Land Bank, no less than 5,000,000 acres of land, at a total price of £22,000,000. There has been a great rush for land during the past fortnight, though whether the instalments will continue to be forthcoming hereafter, it considers to be altogether problematical.

JEWISH EMIGRATION RECORD.

London, Aug. 25.—The London *Standard* states that 250,000 Jews, principally from Southern and South-Western Russia, emigrated during the first half of the current year, as compared with an emigration of 183,622 for the whole of the year 1905.

BIG POSTAL ROBBERY.

When the St. Petersburg postal officials opened a certain mail bag containing registered packages, an inspection of the contents revealed the fact that £18,840 had been abstracted from them, and leal substituted in its place. The seals of the bag were, however, intact. Reuter says hundreds of thousand of roubles are stolen every day of the week from Russian railway stations, trains, banks, and factories. From the goods stations at Kazan, a town about 550 miles east of Moscow, £1,400 has been stolen.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Many arrests have been made at Riga, on the Baltic coasts including those of all the members of the social revolutionary committee, and of the militant organisation there.

In apparent preparation for the military dictatorship, enormous quantities of ammunition are going to Poland and the Caucasus.

Two battalions of Sappers stationed at Morozovka near Odessa, have shown signs of a mutinous feeling and decided, if summoned to act against the revolutionaries, not to fire.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNDESIRABLES.

LONDON, August 25th.—Dr. Byrce, Chief Medical Officer of the Canadian Immigration Department, read a paper at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto on "The need of international co-operation in the matter of the inspection of emigrants and immigrants," especially with a view of preventing the immigration of incapable and undesirable persons.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

A COLONIAL GRIEVANCE.

LONDON, August 25th.—The Canadian newspapers complain that the Imperial Government is seeking to settle at Washington outstanding grievances between Canada and the United States regardless of Canadian interests.

Such a policy, they declare, is disloyal to Canada.

According to the same journals, and emergency meeting of the Canadian Cabinet will be held next week to consider the situation arising out of the pressure which England is bringing to bear on the Dominion to settle these disputes.

Mr. W. Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, states that he recently visited England and was impressed by the inexcusable ignorance and apathy then prevalent regarding Canadian affairs.

Colonists in England, he declares, ought to start a campaign to teach the English Imperialism.

COUNTESS OF MINTO NURSING FUND.

Donations Steadily Increasing.

LADY ST. HELLIER A HOME DONOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

Donations to the Countess of Minto's Nursing Fund how amount to Rupees 1,06,000.

Donations are steadily coming in from Assam and Burma, and in such sums as show that great interest generally has been aroused.

Amongst the Home donations reported by this Mail is one of £100 from Lady St Hellier, formerly Lady Jeune.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of the appointment of Mr. Fell to succeed Mr. Marris as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India.

Mr. A.H. Anderson, Commissioner of the Punjab has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Mr. A. Chatterton has been appointed Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries in Madras.

THE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT AT POONA.

Further particulars are to hand regarding the motor accident at Poona where a little girl was killed:—

It appears that a car belonging to Major Lee, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, had been to the railway station to meet him on his arrival by train, and was returning empty in charge of a native driver named Abdul Latiff, the Major having gone on ahead with His Excellency. Abdul Latiff was proceeding along the Kirkee Road from Poona in the direction of Ganeshkhind and he was driving at the ordinary rate at which motor cars are allowed to travel in Poona. A Mahar girl named Gogee, aged twelve years, and her sister were at the same time going to the Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, in the same direction that the car was going. A number of transport mules were being driven on one side of the road not far from the two girls. Gogee is stated to have lost her head on noticing the motor-car behind her and the transport mules at her side. She made a rush to the opposite side of the road from the transport mules and the driver of the car who was endeavouring to avoid her came clean upon the unfortunate girl whose head was struck by the car. She was killed on the spot and her sister had a marvellous escape.

Major Coghill, I. M. S., who was following in a Government House carriage jumped out on noticing that an accident had occurred and promptly went to the assistance of the girl, but she was already dead. The motor-car was a new one from Bombay sent in charge of Abdul Latiff.

Mr. Moore, Inspector of Police and the Chief Constable of Poona and Kirkee with some others of the Police were soon on the spot and had the body of the deceased removed to the Sassoon General Hospital for the usual inquest. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEATH OF MR. C. G. KEMBALL.

A Link with Haileybury Days.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Gurdon Kemball which occurred in Switzerland on Saturday. Although it is over twenty years since Mr. Kemball retired he is still warmly remembered in Bombay not only for the charm of manner which endeared him to everyone with whom he came in contact but through his son Mr. Henry Vero Rooke Kemball who is Acting as Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1850 Mr. Kemball was a link with the old days of direct appointment from Haileybury where he was educated. He joined the Service in August 1850, arriving in India in November 1850, and was attached to the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in March 1851. Mr. Kemball worked for about a year in Ahmednagar, where he was first attached as assistant to the Collector. He was next appointed Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and was in May, 1852, appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Ahmednagar. A year later, he officiated as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge in the Konkan, and in May 1854, reverted to Ahmednagar as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In January 1855, he was transferred to Sind as Junior Judicial Assistant Commissioner. Three months later, Mr. Kemball was sent on to Shikarpur, and was placed in charge of the Adawlat there. A year later again, that is in May 1856, he was brought near to Bombay and officiated as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assistant Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan. We next find him working zealously as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Ratnagiri, reverting to Poona in July 1858 as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Mr Kemball successively served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Collector and Magistrate, at Belgaum, Poona, and Karachi till July 1860—in the last mentioned place with powers of Judge and Sessions Judge, and as a Court of Appeal from the decisions, civil and criminal of the Judicial Magistrates. He had then a furlough to Europe from November 1862 to November 1865. On his return to this country in January, 1866, Mr. Kemball was appointed Senior Assistant and Sessions Judge, Poona, for the detatched station of Sholapur. He was afterwards transferred as Judge and Sessions Judge to Surat, Kaladgi, and Kanara. In June 1870, he was for a time promoted to a seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court, and was confirmed in the appointment in August 1871. He had then a year's furlough to Europe, and resumed charge as Judge of the High Court in July 1874. Having gone on privilege leave for a short period, he was, in March 1880, appointed to act as Member of Council at Bombay; and then reverted to his substantive appointment as a Judge of the High Court. Mr. Kemball again went on privilege leave for three months, and was, on his return from leave, appointed a second time as acting Member of Council from February to June 1881. He had another furlough to Europe and retained his position as Judge of the High Court until 1885, when he retired on a persion twenty-one years ago.

This is a brief record of his official career, but in a busy life he did much also to grave his name in the annals of Bombay. A very keen sportsman he was one of the first the Committee men of the Bombay Gymkhana, which was formed out of the amalgamation of various sporting clubs, and his interest in the institution was unflagging. An enthusiastic cricketer he was always to be seen watching the matches and until 1881 was almost daily to be found practising at the nets.

In private life Mr. Kemball was the ideal of the English country gentleman. His hospitality was proverbial not only in Bombay but in many parts of India where, his early life necessarily meant, he had a large number of friends. In days when Malabar Hill was less crowded than it is to-day, "The Cliff" might well have been an English country house of the days when a host made it his pleasure to attend to his guests' comfort in every detail.

As we have already mentioned one of his sons is at present in Bombay, while another son is Major Charles Arnold Kemball, C. I. E., who was for four years Political Agent in the Persian Gulf and is now Political Agent in Loralai. A third is in the Bengal Army.

DISPUTE OVER AN IDOL.

Likely to End in an Expensive Law Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

There was a disturbance to-day among the Chetty population in Mogul Street, over an idol. One party wished to remove it from 12, Mogul Street to another place in the same Street. This was objected to by the opposite party, who threatened to assault and break the heads of the other men. There was a considerable commotion in the street and Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Inspector Austin went at once to the place and succeeded in quieting down the men, who were told to take proceedings in a Court of Law rather than lay themselves open to arrest by creating a disturbance. Special police constables were placed on duty in front and rear of the house in which the idol was, to prevent its being moved, and to quell any disturbance that might occur. The parties have engaged Counsel to take necessary proceedings in Court. The idol in question, it is stated, had been in the same place over thirty years. It consists of a carved throne made of a dark brown wood and in the side of which are carved pictures of three gods painted in various colours and the whole profusely decorated with gold leaf and illuminated by brass candlesticks.

By orders of the Commissioner of Police, Mr Henderson Inspector, Austin made enquiries as to the cause of the quarrel and the motive for removing the idol, and learned from one of party that it belonged to them and they wished to remove it to new quarters, while the other party maintained that it belonged to them and that they object to the removal.

Once previously, there was a similar dispute over a sacred cocoanut which cost the Chetties some Rs. 60,000 to settle.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF CHEATING

Under Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Dehra Dhun Magistrate, Mr. Guiterman, recorded a complaint of Messrs. Bhugwandas and Co., local bankers, against a person styled Harry Jones, who, it is alleged, negotiated a cheque of Rs. 1,500 through them on the 29th instant. Mr. Jones, according to the complaint, described himself as a Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, and on the 24th ultimo requested Messrs. Bhugwandas & Co. to open an account in his name with Rs. 150, paid in cash, and a further Rs. 150 by cheque on the Alliance Bank of Simla and the Agra Branch. This was done, and the cheque, on being presented through the Delhi-London Bank. Ltd., at Mussoorie, was duly honoured. A few days later, Mr. Jones called on the bank again with a cheque of Rs. 1,500 which was cashed with the result that the Alliance Bank, this time, referred it to the drawer. Since then, it is alleged, Mr. Jones has not been heard of and case is now the subject of investigation.

DEATH OF MR. L. A. WALLACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Information has been received by cable of the death of Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, senior partner in the firm of Messrs Wallace and Company, Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. The offices and mills of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SATARA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPTEMBER 9.

SATARA has few events to chronicle except in the way of games. True every Monday afternoon, one of the ladies of the station is "At Home" at the Gymkhana while the Band plays, but most of the inhabitants come down on tennis bent and after partaking of hurried refreshments, move off to the different courts, for which there is a heavy demand. When the Class is assembled, it is seldom one can get in more than two sets in the afternoon. The Regiment have twice played the Musketry Class at hockey during the week, winning by four goals to two in the first game and losing the second by two to love, this being their first reverse since arriving at Satara.

On Saturday, the 1st, the Station played the Class at cricket, the Class winning the toss elected to bat, but their effort started none too well, their first two wickets going down for only 12 runs and their third for 36. On Captain Ross and Mr. Henry getting in together, things became warm for the Club, the score mounting rapidly, till at 4-30 p. m. Colonel Bell declared the innings closed, the score standing at 230 for six wickets, Ross making 115 not out, and Henry 41, run out. The Club started their innings at 4-45 and easily played out time, making 99 for 5 wickets, Heath 36 not out, and Bhusan 29 being the chief scorers. The Class Captain robbed his side of any chance of victory by declaring so late and the Club will very seldom win matches till they can keep more alert in the field and hold catches; their mistakes in fielding certainly lost them over a hundred runs in this game, Ross and Henry both being badly missed fairly early in their innings. On Sunday, Colonel and Mrs. Caulfield, Captain Hill and 100 rank-and-file left as an advance party for Ahmednagar and the Regiment follow on the 19th September, moving by route march. They will be a sad loss to the Station in many ways, and we only wish they were to stay with us a little longer. On Friday 7th, the Dharwar team arrived to try conclusions at cricket, tennis and badminton.

Cricket started at 12, Dharwar winning the toss and taking first knock; but they could do little before the bowling of Captain Ross at one end and Mr. Ross at the other, the whole side being out before tiffin for 68, Graham, 16, Sipelair, 11, and Wallinger, 10, being the principal scorers. Captain Ross had the fine bowling average of 9 wickets for 36, and mention must also be made of the wicket-keeping of Bhusan, who did not [illegible] a single chance, stumping three men, Satara started none too well, but finished up with a total of 130, Captain Ross, 40, Bhusan, 18, Messrs. Ross and Henry, 15 each, being the chief contributors. Saugar was the most successful bowler for Dharwar taking 4 wickets for 34, Sinclair coming next with 3 for 50. Dharwar had about three quarters of an hour batting in a failing light, losing 4 wickets for only 28, thus still being 34 runs behind with only 6 wickets in hand. Mr. Arthur and Miss Hobhouse were "At Home" to all comers in the Pavilion, providing a sumptuous tea which was much appreciated by players and onlookers. Satara ladies turned up in force to watch, we were glad to see one lady with our visitors, Mrs. Otto Rothfeld looked extremely well in a white costume, with a purple toque trimmed with peacock feathers and a beautifully painted scarf, while Miss Willis looked young and fresh all in white. Cricket was continued on Saturday at 11-30, but luck was still against Dharwar, whose innings ended for 65, thus leaving Satara only 5 runs to get, and this Bhusan and Clarke managed without any loss, Satara thus winning by 10 wickets. Captain Ross again bowled well, taking 7 wickets for 29, Mr. Ross taking the other 3 for 30. One cannot help thinking that Captain Ross is quite worth a place in the Presidency Eleven as he is a good strong bat who watches the ball well and has a great variety of strokes, a very useful bowler and a good field.

On Friday evening, the badminton was played off, Satara winning in both events; the first was for Club chokras, our visitors much fancying their representative who, however, proved to be not in the same class as the Satara man who won by 15-1, 15-3; the latter, Game by name, is decidedly a first class player and would take a lot of beating anywhere. The Club pairs, Messrs. Arthur and Duxbury, Satara, and Fink and Sinclair, Dharwar, then took the floor, when the Satara representatives, after a hard tussle, proved the conquerors by two games to nil; Arthur was very much on his game, the way he managed to get up the hard smashes of his opponents, calling forth much applause. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Arthur and Miss Hobhouse were "at Home" at the Gymkhana, where the tennis matches were played off, the two Satara pairs, Messrs. Arthur and Duxbury, and Captain Ross and Mr. Arundell being successful against Messrs. Fink and Sinclair and Wallinger and Cox, respectively; and thus Satara well avenged the defeats they suffered when they visited Dharwar in July.

In the evening, a most successful Smoking Concert was held in the Gymkhana, lasting from 9 till 10-30 when our visitors had to leave to catch their train. All the events on the programme were heartily applauded and encored and it is hard to make any choice among so many good performances. Miss Kennedy sang "I dont seem to want you when I'm with you" and as an encore "Egypt" in a very pretty way, while Mr. Terry was in excellent voice with "Simon, the Cellarer" and "Songs of Araby." Mention must also be made of Mrs. Nisbet who sang a little French song and as an encore "Lizzie Lindsay" and later on "Robin Adair." She has a beautiful and well-trained voice to which it would be a pleasure to listen at any time. Tod Sloan (Mr. Sheringham) made a stump speech on the life and woes of a Musketry Student which took greatly, especially with the Class, who evidently agreed heartily with the orator on every point. He finished up with the Students Vesper Hymn, all present joining in:—

Now the day is over
Students work is done
But they're in their slumbers
Dream of Maxim Gun,

or words to that effect.

After the concert, dancing was indulged in till midnight. A vote of thanks is due by every one to Mrs. Gibbs who kindly and ably officiated at the piano during the whole evening. Amongst the many present I noticed, Mrs. Season who looked very charming all in white, Mrs. Heath, looking well and pretty in a dress of pink silk, and Miss Lucas who wore a fascinating frock of light blue nun's veiling, which suited her blonde style well.

And thus ended a most enjoyable two days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Captain J. A. Bald, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, to be Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling, Southern Circle, for the season 1906-1907.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. L. Meade, Double Company Officer, 94th Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Dated 25th August.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant A. L. Paris, Royal Engineers, to be a Company Commander, *vice* Captain C. B. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, reverting to the Imperial Establishment, with effect from the date the latter vacates.

108th Infantry.—Major E. Saulez, 3rd Double Company Commander, Captain M. T. Elderton, 4th Double Company Commander, and Captain C. S. Fellows, Double Company Officer, to move up in grade succession *pro tem vice* Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd Double Company Commander, seconded as *pro tem.*, 2nd-in-Command, 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 3rd April.

Major E. Saulez, to be *pro tem.* 2nd-in-Command; Captain M. T. Elderton, to be *pro tem.* 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain C. S. Fellows, to be *pro tem* 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain H. P. Strong, to be *pro tem* 4th Double Campany Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant; Lieutenant W. B. Dunlop, to be *pro tem* 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Lieutenant C. P. C. F. Field, to be *pro tem* 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, appointed 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded as *pro tem* 2nd-in-Command, 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 14th April.

Major P. H. Cunningham, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem.* 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major H E. C. B. Nepean, appointed *pro tem.* 2nd-in-Command, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, or until further orders. Dated 12th May.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Major A. P. Shewell, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain C.J. Cumberlege, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain R. W. C. Blair, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Major A. H. Dennys, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 27th December.

Major A. P. Shewell, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem.* 2nd-in-Command; Captain C. J. Cumberlege, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem* 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain R. W. C. Blair, 4th Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem.* 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain M. E. L. Bruce, Double Company Officer, to be *pro tem.* 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded, *vice* Major A. H. Dennys, appointed 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded as Recruiting Staff Officer. Dated 27th December.

Captain R. W. C. Blair *pro tem.* 3rd Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem.* 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain M. E. L. Bruce, *pro tem.* 4th Double Company Commander, to be *pro tem* 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; and Captain B. G. B. Kidd, Double Company Officer to be *pro tem.* 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Captain C. J. Cumberlege appointed *pro tem.* 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded. Dated 27th December.

THE FAR EAST.

SEAL POACHING IN ALASKA.

Railway Construction in China.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 17.

THE SEAL-POACHING AFFAIR.

In regard to the killing of five Japanese, who were said to be seal poaching within the American three-mile limit off the Aleutian Islands, the American paper in Japan, the *Advertiser* gives as information "from the highest authority" that a report has been received by the Department of Commerce and Labour from the Solicitor of that Department now at Sitka, Alaska, to the effect that on July 16 and 17 several Japanese schooners raided the fur seal rookeries on the Island of St. Paul killing nearly two hundred seals. The raiders were finally driven off by Chief Agent Lembkey and his assistants, five of the raiders being killed and twelve captured, of whom two were wounded severely. Chief Agent Lembkey also captured three boats and a number of small arms. According to the report referred to above, the raiders were first sighted on July 16. They were then inshore and well within the three-mile limit. Six men were on the 16th surprised and captured by Agent Lembkey at Northeast Point where they had landed. So far there were no casualties on either side. On the next day two men belonging to a party that were landing with arms were killed by native watchmen and one other was wounded. During the greater part of the day, under cover of a dense fog, the raiders continued to kill seals close to the shore. The firing of shotguns, which was frequent, could easily be heard and the number of seals killed at this time is believed to have been large.

On the 17th a concerted raid was carried out at night by the crews of at least three schooners at widely separated rookeries. The attempt on the Seopandni Rookery was frustrated, after much firing, by the native guard. That on the Rookery at Northeast Point was more successful, because of a dense fog which prevented the raiders from being discovered until after nearly two hundred female seals had been killed. An entire ship's crew, in five boats, joined finally in this raid which was beaten off by Agent Lembkey and a native guard after three raiders had been killed and five captured. From the report of the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labour it is evident that most of the seals killed by the raiders were pregnant females, or those nursing young but a few days old

THE WORLD OF ART.

A NEW ERA FOR THE LYCEUM.

Sir Edward Elgar's Latest.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

THE few English actors and actresses who have had the good fortune to go on tour so far as Valparaiso or Santiago will have heard with regret of the disasters of last week; for, notwithstanding the bad hotels, the blinding sand, and other troubles, they will remember the kindly (except to animals) and courteous people, so brimming with hospitality, and the charm of the crowded promenades in the Plaza of a sunny afternoon, with the incomparable Cordilleras with their everflasting snows watching over all. Two "stars" of our time Adelina Patti and Sarah Bernhardt have visited the South American Republics, but as well as we remember they did not get any farther than Buenos Ayres—which is said to have had such an effect upon the great singer that she vowed she would never set foot in South America again. Mme. Bernhardt however, carried away with her from her first visit so many pleasant impressions of the Argentino's attitude, and so many of his dollers, that she returned there not long after.

The production of "Aladdin" at the Gaiety is deferred from the 1st to the 15th of September, and it is now announced that Miss Gertie Millar will not appear in it—a matter for mourning to many. She has gone abroad with her husband, Mr. Lionel Monckton, who, we regreat to hear, is in poor health. Many playgoers have vivid recollections of the last "Aladdin" at the Gaiety, produced nearly twenty years ago. It was in this that Nellie Farren made one of the hits of her career with her street-arab's song, which used to be encored twice night after night, and was associated with her name for years after. Indeed it was with the "Thank'ee, sir," from its chorus that she expressed her gratitude to the audience at Drury Lane on the occasion of the memorable benefit a few years ago. Mr. Edward Terry was the wicked magician in that "Aladdin," and was uproariously droll; and other parts were played by Mr. Royce, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, and Miss Phyllis Broughton then a recent accession to the Gaiety Company.

The notion of reopening the Lyceum as a house melodrama is again revived, and it is definitely stated that it will start its new career in October. We have already said in this column that there is room in London for a house of *real* melodrama—pieces of the merit of "The Shaughraun," "The Two Orphans," "The Silver King," and others; but that there is not room—nor anything but disaster—for a house that intends to rely upon the simply barbarous productions now found good enough for the cheaper theatres in the provinces. There is no reason why literary men should not write melodrama. Charles Reade, Tom Taylor, Dion Boucicault, and Henry J. Byron in an earlier day, and Mr. Heury Arthur Jones, in our own, were not ashamed to devote some of their best work to this particular art-form; nor should Mr. Sims's excellent "Lights o' London" be forgotten; and there would be nothing for Mr. Pinero, or Mr. Sutro to be ashamed of in following their example. The old melodrama traditions of the Adelphi were in their way classic, and there would be money in their revival. But there will be none in an attempt to foist the familiar hack stuff of the provinces upon London West End audiences, and it is to be hoped that no such attempt will be made.

Mr. Carnegie has found that the lending Library does not exhaust the benevolent and intellectual possibilities of life, and—with reservations—has concluded that a Theatre may also be a potent force for good. Laying the memorial stone of a new playhouse in Edinburgh, on Saturday afternoon, he declared that there could be no such thing as a demoralising church but added, with a thoughtful knitting of brows, that when they came to consider a theatre they had to be careful! However, he was sure that the theatre at the initiation of which he was assisting would be well conducted, so he laid the stone, and duly commended the house to the support of the good, generous, and public-spirited citizens of the city. If it were not unfortunately the fact that the touring system now prevalent has destroyed the individuality of nearly every one of our provincial theatres, rendering them mere echoes of the London houses, we should feel more confidence in Mr. Carnegie's aspirations being fulfilled. For good or for ill, for better or for worse, the London manager practically fixes the year's programme for the country houses, and musical comedy is accordingly as rampant there as here, with all its lofty artistic and intellectual appeal. It is really a thousand pities that cities like Dublin, Edinburgh, and Cardiff (to speak of no others, cannot support a serious effort to maintain at least one theatre apiece which shall have a high standard of its own, and be independent of the London stage. We plump for Home Rule in this matter.

We are much interested in the now almost immediate production of Sir Edward Elgar's "The Kingdom," which forms, so we understand, the final portion of his great work, "The Apostles." There is no necessity to make a superfluous comment upon the style and title which Sir Edward has given to his work. It is for him, not for us, to choose; and we shall be very much mistaken if it is not found that, in the long run he has chosen rightly, with that perfection of choice which can only belong to the greatest artists. Enthusiasm, of course, has its limits: we here speak from an intimate knowledge of Elgar's work rather than from a something less than judicial feeling for his compositions. Elgar's has been a career, in its way, as full of change and storm as have ever occurred in the career of a great artist. He was born to scoff at the schools (without meaning so to scoff), to be, therefore, disliked by the schools for that very reason, to reach honours by sheer genius, and to be belittled by many because of his genius. All that is good. Elgar can now afford to laugh at pygmies.

It will be interesting to mark, at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival, how far Mr. Granville Bantock has caught the genuine spirit of Omar Khayyam in his application of it to modern music. Eight hundred years or so have passed by since the dust of the mystic sensualist, the philosophic dreamer, was gathered beside the rose-trees of which he sang, where he himself prophesied that his last long rest should be. Mr. Bantock is clever; he has originality, and he has considerable command of instrumentation; but he is not very dramatic. This, however, is perhaps not a very great drawback in any setting of the Rubaiyat. What we want there is emotion, thoughts in music that are primeval in their tremendous simplicity. Will Mr. Bantock give us this? Or will overload his theme with superfluous ornament? There was one musician who could have composed the requisite music for such an ideal as that which the Persian poet puts before us—the creator of "Cosi fan tutte," of "Il Seraglio," of "Die Rauberflote"—the unique, the incomparable Mozart.

The subject of National Anthems has been occupying the attention of correspondents to a musical contemporary. The matter is interesting, inasmuch as a supreme national thought is always embodied in a National hymn. Our own National Anthem, of course, was "made in Germany." We have no idea what our anthem (if anthem there was) could have been previous to the Hanoverian succession. Neither the Tudors, nor the Stuarts, nor the Dutch (as represented by William of Orange) seem to have left any record of a universal song of nationality. Battle-cries there were many—witness the cries of "So-ho" in the Monmouth rebellion and on the field of Sedgmoor; but there was no martial tune to rouse heart and stimulate the brain.

Of modern National Anthems—we still refer to the correspondence on this subject—perhaps the Russian is the most musicianly; it has sweetness, and it is singularly beautiful, and with none of the barbarism of the great phalanx of modern Russian composers. Next we should rank, for classic dignity and refinement, the Austrian Hymn, composed by Haydn, and appealing to one by reason of its quiet depth of feeling which is at times even more appealing than the splendid barbarism of the "Marseillaise." Here we have a composition of brilliance and swing, which, in its way, is unsurpassed. But is it fitted for a National Anthem? We shall not, for our own part, answer the question; nevertheless, we may give it as our opinion that such an anthem should be the musical expression of a nation from generation to generation, and not a momentary cry. Splendid as is the "Marseillaise," it is something of a momentary cry.

FATAL CALCUTTA MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 11.

At the Calcutta Police Court yesterday Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Burnett was charged with rashly and negligently driving a motor-car and causing the death of a High Court Vakil in Bow Bazar street in March last. The accused was acquitted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

Starting the Collection.

THE following is a letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Honorary Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, dated the 29th May:—

"On behalf of the Committee of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, I have the honour to request you to kindly represent to Government that it would be well if the Collectors . . . . of the Bombay Presidency took steps now to gradually collect at the head-quarter stations of their respective administrative divisions such of the antiquarian remains in their districts as will hereafter be needed for the archæological section of the Prince of Wales Museum.

"I am aware that this request may seem a trifle premature, in view of the fact that the construction of the Museum has not yet been taken in hand; but, on the other hand, the collection of all the inscribed stones, carvings, copper-plate grants and other antiquarian relics, now lying scattered over various districts of the Presidency, is a work likely to absorb some time; and as in many cases their removal to some central and sheltered place means the arrestation of further decay by the elements, the Committee do not consider that the coupe proposed can be adopted too soon.

"Moreover, the gradual collection of these relics coupled with a report of their number and size during the next 12 or 18 months will go far towards informing the Committee what space they will be obliged to set apart for the archæological section or gallery of the New Museum. At present it is by no means easy to gauge the precise amount of wall space and the cubic contents of the rooms necessary for the proper exhibition of the antiquarian relics of Western India and the task is rendered less easy by reason of their not knowing the number, description and the size of the treasures which outlying districts may subsequently offer to the Museum. If within the next 12 or 18 months the Collectors of the Bombay Presidency could furnish the Committee with a list of such relics in their respective districts as can be subsequently removed to the New Museum without offence to the religion, superstitions or customs of the people, the Committee would consider themselves greatly obliged. The list furnished might show the approximate size and description of each relic and the total number of such relics.

"The Committee realise that in some districts a collection of heavy slabs and carvings might be difficult to house and that their location in a Government building, like the district treasury, might cause immense inconvenience. All that is necessary, however, for large and heavy relics is that they should be placed on some patch of compound or open ground under the jurisdiction of a Government officer and covered over with the rudest matting as a protection against the sun, wind and rain. The safe custody of small relics will probably not be a matter of great difficulty. If this course be followed, the entire antiquarian contribution can, when the archæological section of the New Museum is opened, be railed down to Bombay from head-quarters without delay."

The following is the reply of Government to the Honorary Secretary to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, dated the 12th July:—

"With reference to your letter I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of the suggestion made by the Committee of the Museum for the collection of antiquarian remains for the archæological section of the Museum, and to request that the Committee may be asked to draw up a memorandum for the guidance of District Officers enumerating the classes and the nature of the 'relics' to be collected for the Museum."

Another letter from the Honorary Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India was sent dated the 17th July:—

"In answer to your letter dated 12th July, in the matter of the antiquarian remains required for the archæological section of the Prince of Wales Museum, I am instructed to suggest that the following classes of 'relics' may, if possible, be gradually collected:

(*a*) Carved slabs with figures in bas-relief, both Hindu, Jain and others.

(*b*) Inscribed slabs and stones recording land-grants, eclipses, victories, erection of buildings, etc., both Hindu, Jain and Musalman, etc.

(c) Hero-stones or rude funeral monuments, such as the 'Thadagas' of Poona District and other places in the Deccan.

It is possible that where these hero-stones exist they are still regularly worshipped on certain days with the slaughter of cocks and he-goats. In such cases it may be inadvisable to remove them. But the Committee would like to possess at least two good specimens: and as there are 150 or more in the Western Division of Poona alone, it is thought that possibly two or three specimens may be obtainable . . . . . Those which depict ancient cattle-raids and the subsequent death of the raider are the most interesting. Some contain four carved panels, some only one.

(d) Portions of stone-carving from all gateways, temple-facades and prizes which no longer form part of a standing building in good repair.

(e) Old carved figures in stone, marble, wood, &c., of gods, goddesses and human beings, both Hindu, Jain, Musalman, &c. Even if mutilated, they may be of value.

(f) Copper-plate grants and patents and manuscript patents.

(g) Old medals of early British days.

As an example, I may mention, the copper medals struck after the siege of Seringapatam, one of which is obtainable now in Bombay.

(h) Ancient seals, both Hindu, Musalman and British.

(i) Ancient armour, swords, shields, bows and arrows, matchlocks, cannonballs, whether Hindu, Musalman, Maratha, Portuguese or British.

(j) Ancient pictures and illustrations by Hindu, Musalman and Portuguese artists.

Old medallions or miniatures.

(k) Ancient illuminated books (e. g, copies of the Koran in Arabic or Persian.)

Ancient Hindu palm-leaf books.

There is a copy of a Puran written in Tamil on palm-leaves obtainable in Thana.

Ancient manuscripts of all kinds.

(l) Ancient pottery.

(m) Specimens of ancient wood-carving or brass work. I may mention as an example the fine wood-carving on Hingne's Wada in Nasik City. . . . . At present the whole house is, I believe, falling into disrepair; and it would be well to save some portion of the carving before final disruption.

(n) Flint implements.

These are not always easy to recognise. But specimens have been found in Kolaba District; and it is possible that a few might be found up-country in the neighbourhood of ancient and more or less perennial streams."

Resolution.—Copies of the letters from Mr. Edwardes should be forwarded to all Collectors including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, and they should be requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India as far as it may be practicable to do so. All communications on the subject should be addressed direct to the Honorary Secretary of the Museum.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.

A MEETING of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Monday evening in the Anjuman Hall for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that the deceased Judge had done a great deal for the Mahomedan community and had, as it were, spent his life for his co-religionists. It was a matter for regret that he died in a foreign land. Mr. Ibrahim then moved a proposition to the effect that this special meeting of the Anjuman recorded with regret the untimely death of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, whose services to the Mahomedan community, and especially to the Adjuman-I-Islam, they fully appreciated, and expressed their deep sympathy with the members of his family. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded the proposition, which was carried in solemn silence, all those present standing up. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin proposed that, in the opinion of the meeting, steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Justice Tyebjee in the best manner possible. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. SYDNEY.

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Marttimes Company's steamer Sydney, from Marseilles, expected here on Thursday the 13th inst., at 8 a.m.—

H H Sir Aga Khan, Sergt C Allison, Major Bertie Clay, Lt. Burton, Mr P H Bell, Mr Blackburn, Mr Bukshi, Mr and Mrs A C Coole and infant, Miss A J Crommelin, Lt. Callison, Mr W K Draper, Mr Draper, Dr Mies. Jalibai Engineer, Miss Frohlich, Mr and Mrs Furbisher, Mr Gibson, Mrs Gumbot, Mr Hodiwalla, Mr Haines, Mr J A Jeffreys, Mrs C J Jussawalla, Mrs G Karmakar, Capt Kobel, Mrs F J Mitchell, Mr Parakh, Mr Rice, Capt and Mrs. Stanley Clarke, and Mr Williams.

For Melbourne—Mr T M O'Brien.

For Sydney—Miss E Bayfield, Mr W Chew, Miss B Donnelly, Mr Draper, and Mr and Mrs Foy

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RANGOON.

Flooring of an Old Building Gives Way.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A gang of coolies were employed this morning in breaking down an old pucca building which stands just between Mr. Arthur Barnes' premises and the space cleared for the new Chief Courts. A fatal accident occurred. The building consists of a basement with one storey above it, the whole house being divided into two equal portions by one interior wall running North and South: the men were standing on the flooring of the upper room on the west side working at the walls from there. It is an old and very ill-constructed building (men being able to push pieces of walls down with their hands,) the floor underneath them suddenly collapsed hurling them to the cement floor below almost burying one man in the debris. Then round the place there were mostly Burmans who were for some time afraid to enter fearing that the walls shaken by the fall of the flooring would tumble in on them and one unfortunate man died before a Eurasian ventured to go inside the place. The dead body showed no signs visible to the eye of wounds, and death was apparently due to shock and internal injuries. Close to the corpse lay an old man insensible from a hideous gash on the right temple and doubtless other injuries and he appeared to be dying. Four men escaped with fright and bruises. Native constables were sent to the spot as none of the Burmans would touch the dead body declaring that they would be haunted if they did so.

According to later information the police with the assistance of coolies succeeded in extricating the dead body from the debris. It was found that the skull was fractured and apparently the neck broken, part of the walls having fallen on him. The dead body and the injured man with the gashed forehead were sent to hospital. None of the other men apparently were hurt at least to any serious extent as the other four including the maistry ran away immediately after the accident and cannot be found by the police.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.]

THE FRONTIER.—The affairs of Meerunzye are, we learn, likely to give some occupation for the thoughts of the frontier authorities. Our readers will remember that the Meerunzye valley is an outlying westerly dependency of the Kohat district. Before the annexation of the Punjab the Kabul Government nearly effected its subjugation. But the people claimed to be considered as belonging to the Kohat district, and to become British subjects. Their request appeared reasonable at the time and was allowed but the Meerunzye people in practice never acted up to the allegiance they themselves had tendered. They maintained a state of chronic disorder, and they withheld payment of revenue. At last, and an expedition was despatched, to the valley in May 1855. There was but little fighting and the force made a kind of triumphal promenade; the revenue was collected up to the end of 1854; many wrongs were redressed; and a sort of understanding was arrived at with some of the most dangerous independent tribes in that neighbourhood. The beneficial effects of that expedition have been felt in the valley ever since. The revenue for 1855 has been collected without any force from all villages save one, and that one has recently exhibited substantial proofs of repentance. A general spirit of obedience to the Government is perceptible among the people. So far our position is much improved within our own bounds by the expedition. There yet remain arrears of crimes and wrongs to be disposed of; and sooner or later a Criminal Assize must be held in the valley. At present, no regular police administration is carried out, and, indeed, the valley is not yet suited for the introduction of such a measure.

But we hear that certain of the independent tribes with which the valley is almost encircled, have been shewing their teeth. The chief tribes round the valley are the Oruckzyes, the Wuzerees, the Toorecsand, the Zeymooshts. Now the former two have suffered expedition already, and, as might be expected, they have already behaved well. But the latter two have not yet tasted of that wholesome discipline. They have both committed faults, and the Toorees in particular have been guilty of several raids within the last year, notwithstanding their solemn engagements repeatedly entered into with our officers. They are nominally subjects of Qambel; but the Amir, though he does not want the will, has not the leisure to restrain them.

We understand that the conduct of Captain B. Henderson, the officiating Commissioner of Kohat, in connection with the affairs of this valley, gives much satisfaction.

THE BELL FOR THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—The casting of the great bell for the Clock Tower of the New Palace at Westminster was accomplished on the 26th ultimo, at Norton, near Stockton-on Tees, by Messrs. Wagner and Sons, of the Crescent Foundry, Jewin Street. The mould had been in course of preparation for six weeks, and two reverberatory furnaces, capable of melting ten tons of metal each, had been built expressly for the purpose of casting this monster bell. The whole of the previous night the workmen were busily employed, and early in the morning, the furnaces having attained the requisite heat, the doors were opened, and the operation of charging or putting in the metal commenced. The latter operation occupied about an hour, and in less than two hours and a half the whole of the metal required, 18 tons, was in a state of perfect fusion. At a given signal the furnaces were tapped, and the metal flowed from them into a pool prepared to hold it, before being admitted into the bell mould; the shutter or gate was then lifted and the metal allowed to flow. In five minutes the casting of the bell had been effected.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of the case in which Cussum Noormahomed sued Shapurjee Hormusjee Todiwalla on a promissory note passed by the defendant in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 2,125 in January 1904; Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff's claim having been proved, his lordship passed a decree in his favour for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

In another case heard before his lordship, Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another sued Mahomedali Amirsaheb for removal of an encroachment on their land, and for damages. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs case was that they owned a piece of land at Gilder Street, measuring 16,725 square yards. The defendant, who was their neighbour, had encroached upon their land. Notice was served on the defendant for the removal of the encroachment, but he did not remove it, and the plaintiffs had in consequence suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 20 in rent, as they had now leased their plot of land for ninety-nine years. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with damages and costs, and ordered the issue of an injunction against the defendant for the removal of the encroachment.

THE ART OF PASTRY-MAKING
is easily acquired
by using
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).
It makes delicious, crisp, light pastry, easily and successfully. Many eat 'Paisley Flour' pastry now who could never eat pastry before.

BY THE WAY.

SHERRY AND TOBACCO.

THE presents of sherry which the King of Spain, has been making to his English friends may quite possibly have the effect, along with the general interest in things Spanish, of making sherry a fashionable wine again. This age of smoking would be a not inappropriate time for the revival, for, as the *Lancet* was pointing out the other day, sherry is the best wine to smoke to, not on medical but on æsthetic grounds (the *Lancet* is quite a *bon vivant*). It is always said that it is the after-dinner cigar that has put out of favour after-dinner wine drinking, and that wine drinking generally has declined with the extraordinary growth of the habit of smoking. The flavour of most wines, especially light, delicate wines like claret, is spoiled by smoking. Sherry is an exception, because its more robust, nutty, aromatic flavour can hold its own even against that of tobacco smoke.

THE OBJECTION.

There is, however, one objection to sherry which will probably stand in its way nowadays, when the tendency of taste is all for lighter wines and beers. Like port, madeira, marsala, and champagne, it is "fortified" by the addition of brandy. All wines are naturally light wines—strong wines are always fortified,—and there is no reason why sherry should not be imported into this country in its natural state as a light wine without added brandy. Sherry, by the way, has the distinction of being the only wine in the British pharmacopœa.

A FIND AT RIPON CATHEDRAL.

The north side of Ripon Cathedral has just been adequately protected from the ravages of damp by work in cement-concrete. The gargoyles have been made to deliver the water from the roof over a much smaller area, and the broad flooring of cement-concrete at the base of the walls effectually keeps out the moisture which was finding its way into the interior of the building. It is hoped the work may be extended to the east end of the Cathedral. The walls have also been underpinned, and in the course of the work Mr. Williams, says the Leeds Mercury came across what he believes to be the fundation of the old Norman Cathedral, as the stone exactly corresponds with the stone in the Norman crypt.

LILLEY, THE RACONTEUR.

Away from the green of the cricket pitch Lilley is a great teller of tales, and often keeps the luncheon-room in roars of laughter by his many quips, says a writer in the *Penny Magazine*. In his reminiscences Lilley tells a good story of an incident which took place at Old Trafford in 1893. Ulyett hit out at a tempting ball from Briggs and "skied" it. Albert Ward opened his hands and waited for the ball to drop into them. The moment Ward caught the ball a lady in the pavilion brought down her parasol with a bang, and exclaimed, "Got it!" But, as it happened, just below her was a gentleman in a faultless silk hat. "Yes, I have," he said, as he endeavoured to straighten out the headgear which the parasol had smashed in.

THE INCOME OF THE WEST-END.

"There never has been so bad a year for the rich, or a better for the poor," has recently said the proprietor of a great London "store." "Our wealthy customers have been unable to buy as many luxuries as they did formerly, but we have increased our profits by selling immeasurably more ordinary commodities to the artisan and the clerk." The managing director of a well-known West End establishment has made this statement: "We have had a magnificent 'season,' but our customers have not been the men and women who affect to be in Society. Most of the money that has been spent here has come from the provinces. The provincial towns must be prospering greatly, and Society must be suffering considerably." The fact is, writes "Marmaduke" in the *Graphic* that speculation, which has become a source of income to the West End, has been in a very depressed condition, while trade, which provides for almost every other class in the community, has greatly improved.

MODEST MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex has a distinct individuality of its own. Remember, it no longer contains London; neither is it contained by London. It leads a proud, independent existence, and, writes Vivian Carter in "The Bystander seems to view the ever-spreading city with something of the feelings of the squirearchy towards the arrival of the retired tradesman in the village with his new gabled, red-bricked villa. The map of Middlesex is a pathetic picture. The county seems to be fighting, to keep its little self distinct from its urban neighbour. Its frontiers are perpetually retreating, as in horror of contact with the contaminating area of the County Council. Take Middlesex *per se*, and regard it as absolutely distinct from London, and you find yourself contemplating one of the most interesting counties in the kingdom.

THE BRITISH ALIEN.

The typical Briton who settles abroad, says a writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, goes with a definite purpose, either to engage in trade, or to perform professional duties. I was strolling one day, for example, through the Imperial palace and park at Peterhof, on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, and in the course of the morning encountered two compatriots casually pursuing their avocations. One of them, at the recommendation of Queen Alexandra, had entered the service of the Dowager-Empress of Russia years before; yet I had scarcely introduced myself when he burst out with the eager question, "Have you heard the result of the Grand National?"

IN DEFENCE OF THE GIPSIES.

It has probably occurred to many people says the *Manchester Guardian* to wonder why the German gipsies are being relentlessly moved on from place to place, whereas English gipsies are left alone. The cases, however, are not parallel. Of the German gipsies there are seventy or eighty all in one group; they have no camp discipline; they do nothing but beg for their livelihood. The English gipsies are not all that could be desired, but a great number of them are fairly hard-working and generally well-conducted people. They break up their encampments into small parties, and they always follow some form of industry. Many of them this week are shouting their hardest on the fair grounds where Lancashire wakes are being kept. Cocoanut shies and Aunt Sallies are businesses that want much pushing. Then there are the gipsies of quieter calling—the people who camp near a big city in the winter (as on the famous Black Path near Birmingham) and spend all the warmer months wandering through the country selling tinware and clothes pegs and brushes that they themselves have made. The gamekeepers scowl when gipsies are mentioned, and farmers' wives look sharply after their poultry, but taken as a whole the English trading gipsies rarely appropriate more than rabbits, and they are known to be straightforward enough in their ordinary transactions with country tradesmen. But they have one hereditary weakness, and the wise, knowing it, avoid having anything to do with them in horse-dealing transactions.

A FAMOUS SALMON STREAM.

The Earl of Warwick, instead of responding to the call of the grouse moors on the "Thirteenth," repaired instead to catch salmon in the river Blackwater in Gere. This is one of the best salmon streams in the United Kingdom, and is a favourite with his lordship. To see the salmon in the season disporting themselves at the "Queen's Gap" in the Duke of Devonshire's famous fishery at Lismore, in the Waterford reach of the Blackwater, is something to gladden the heart of the angler. In the fresh water reaches of the Blackwater prices for angling rights rule high, and may go as far as £300 per mile for the year. Lord Warwick's favourite salmon stream has been immortalised by Spenser, who wrote his "Faerie Queene" at Kilcolemam, on a tributary of the river, which he described as "Swift Avonduff, which of the English man is cal'de Blackwater." The tidal portion of the river from Cappoquin to Youghal is called "the Irish Rhine." It was at Youghal, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, that Spenser was married, and it was from there that his friend, Sir Walter Raleigh, sailed for England with the manuscript of the "Faerie Queene" in his possession, to secure its publication.

WHAT IS HAM!

[Boracic, used instead of salt in potted ham, produces a mild flavour.]

Breaking his fast with a course that is classical,
Laying foundations for butter and jam,
Paterfamilias helps the boracical
Ham,

Conscious of swallowing nothing American,
Careful to glance at the Britisher's brand,
Little he recks of the salts in that very can
Canned,

Never a thought that a Briton would gammon his
Faith; he is eager in plying the knife;
Who would impose an acidified ham on his
Wife?

How can he guess at the other ingredients
Into the cauldron's recesses beguiled?
Makers of ham, kindly draw your expedients
Mild!

Wise is the proverb that evil endured should be
Which is incurable. That is assured;
But is it true that what can't be endured should be
Cured?

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st September 1906, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was no rain in Aligarh, Muttra, and Tehri and only slight showers elsewhere. The long break is causing some anxiety but no serious damage has been done yet to the standing crops which are generally doing well. Weeding and the preparation of fields for the spring harvest continue. The floods are subsiding in Gorakhpur. Cholera has reappeared in Muttra and is still prevalent in Jhansi, but is dying out in Hamirpur. Malaria is prevalent in Bundelkhand. Markets generally are well stocked and there is an ample supply of fodder and pasturage for cattle. Prices of food-grains have fallen in eight districts; they show a tendency to rise in Sitapur, Lucknow, Jaunpur and Ballia.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on work 409, on gratuitous relief 827; total 1,236; Merwara—on works 9,829; on gratuitous relief 8,251; total 18,080. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 674; Tonk—on works 1,130, on gratuitous relief 358; total 1,488; Jaipur—on works 4,827, on gratuitous 18; total 4,845; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 421; total 445; Alwar—on gratuitous relief 176; Eastern States—on works 1,179, on gratuitous relief 728; total 1,907; grand total 9,535. Prices vary between 13 1-2 seers in Karauli and 18 seers per rupee in Kishangarh. Cholera is subsiding in Bharatpur; is servere in one tehsil of Alwar and a few cases are reported from Ajmer.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was general but more rain is wanted in parts of Gwalior. Weeding and preparation of land for spring cultivation are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; have fallen in Malwa; and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain fell again throughout the Provinces during the week amounting in Nagpur to 11¼ Balaghat 9½ Bhandara 8½ Seoni 8½ Betul 8, Wardha 7½, Chhindwara 7½, Amraoti 5½, Jubbulpur 5½ and Nimar 5½ inches; elsewhere the fall ranged from 3½ in Mandla to 1½ inches in Bilaspur. More rain is required in parts of Damoh, Drug, and Bilaspur. On the hole the rainfall has been beneficial but it has caused slight damage to crops in Mandla, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Akola, and Amraoti, and has retarded spring sowing in a few districts. Preparation of land for spring sowings is finished in most district. Thinning of rice continues in Drug. Prospects are generally good. Gram and *juar* have been slightly dearer in Chhindwara and Bhandara, respectively; the price of rice shows a tendency to rise in Chhattisgarh Nagpur and Balaghat owing to the export of food-grains to Bengal. Prices of food-grains are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Raipur, and Bilaspur.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 232, 671 a decrease of 9,314.

SILENT.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner 51, Jodhpur 132, Jaisalmer 300, Sirohi 600, Udaipur 590, Hill Tracts 550, Partabgarh 471, Bundi 60, Kotah 67, Jhalawar 109, Kishangarh 200, Dholpur 30, Ajmer 19, and Merwara, 159. In these tracts the fails were generally well distributed and favourable to crops. There was no rain or practically none in Tonk, Shahpura, Jaipur Alwar, Karauli, and Bharatpur. The standing crops are generally doing well except in parts of Tonk, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Jaipur, Karauli, and Dholpur. Condition of cattle is generally fair and pasturage is available. Prices are still high but have fallen considerably in Kishangarh, and show a tendency to fall except in Bundi and Dholpur where they have risen slightly.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE POSITION OF THE TEACHER.

IN England the woman teacher outnumbers her male colleagues, but in Germany, where, indeed, woman is only beginning to come into her own, the woman teacher is regarded dubiously. At the annual convention of the German Teachers' Association, held in Munich, Teacher Laube, of Chemnitz, began a discussion of the question. He said:—"The employment of women in the public schools shall not be considered from the standpoint of an extension of the sphere of woman's activity, but solely the interest of the schools. "The education of the rising youth shall be the mutual work of the two sexes. But as in the family, woman's influence is predominant, and as the public school supplements family life, the education of boys and girls must be under male influence. The demand that only female teachers shall be employed in girls' schools must be denied for the following reasons: A woman teacher cannot claim to possess deep understanding of a girl's nature. In fact, according to her physical and phychic perception, according to her previous education or social condition, a female teacher is not fully prepared to do the work of the Volksschule. She cannot replace a male teacher, but only supplement him. In the feminizing of the teachers' corps we see a danger for the development of the institutions and for their independence. Through woman's celibacy she is taken away from the home, and, as a rule, old teachers are usually embittered spinsters."

THE TEACHERS' REPLY.

Equally interesting is the reply of the teachers, as voiced by Fraulein Helen Lange, the pioneer woman teacher of Germany:—"Allow me, an old unmarried and stunted teacher, to say that, after hearing the above statements, we have the feeling that you do not wish to be fair to us. Should our male colleagues accept the thesis—which I consider an insult; yes, I say, three times an insult—the General German Women Teachers' Association will arrange a meeting of protest." The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that "German teachers believe in the employment of women in the public schools, but for pedagogic reasons repudiate the demand to give the controlling influence in girls' schools to women."

THE OLD MAID'S HAT.

Is there an affinity between a woman and her hat? An American woman writer suggests there is. "Who could love a woman wearing a turban?" inquires Sophie Kerr Underwood, writing in the *Woman's Home Companion*. "A man will make love to a drooping legborn wreathed in delicately tinted lilacs, or to a broad-brimmed black lace with a Cavalier plume, even to a golf tam or a beruffled sunbonnet, but never to a turban," Having pronounced the turban to be the maiden aunt among hats, the writer goes on to characterize the soft felt Alpine as the blatant woman's righter. "Beware the woman who wears an Alpine. She has sharp elbows and a sharper tongue, and she will jostle you in a crowd or render you uncomfortable in a street car with a sangfroid born of selfishness and belief that the world and all that is therein were made to accommodate itself to her wishes. "Behold, then, a woman is known by the hat she wears, and since the French sailor on the head of one over sixteen proclaims that she is lacking in good taste, so does the turban herald its wearer guiltless of coquetry. The picture-hat bespeaks the philanderer; the toque, when not too severe, a woman of humour and common-sense. More than half a peck of flowers on any one hat points to a leaning toward extravagance."

MRS. CRAIGIE'S LIST OF "BEST BOOKS."

A sad interest attaches to the list of best books for young people's reading published to-day by the *Gentle woman*, which has recently been canvassing prominent literary authorities on the subject. It is the work of the late Mrs. Craigie, and among the books she recommends are the following: Grimm's Fairy Stories, Fairy Stories by Knatchbull Hugessen, Hans Andersen's Tales, chicd's edition of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels," Mme. D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales, "A Flat Iron for a Far

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It is announced that this month will be issued a new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's works. "The Knutsford Edition," as it is called, will be in eight volumes, issued at fortnightly intervals. There will be an introduction to each volume, and in addition a biographical introduction to the first issue by Dr. A. W. Ward. The edition is dedicated, by their permission, to the Misses Gaskell. A frontispiece in photogravure will be included in each volume, one being the portrait of Mrs. Gaskell by George Richmond, R. A., and another a portrait from a drawing by Samuel Laurence, hitherto unpublished. The edition will contain other illustrations and a facsimile MS. As far as possible the order of the volumes will be chronological, and there will be included several contributions to periodicals not before reprinted, together with some unpublished fragments of stories and two poems. "Mary Barton, &c." will be the first of these volumes, and a little later it will be followed by "Cranford," and other Tales."

Mr. T. Werner Laurie's recent publication of an English translation of Georges Ohnet's "Marchand de Poison" recalls the litigation which made this novel the subject of a leading French decision on unintentional libel. The villain of the volume is a rich distiller who has made a fortune out of various *aperitifs*. One of his most marketable brands is a toxic product called abricotine. Now it happens that a liquor of this name has been both sold and advertised widely in France. The maker, a wealthy trader in Enghien, immediately applied for an injunction against the audacious novelist. The defence put in was that the word was a generic term found in the dictionaries and could not be annexed as a private trade-mark. The tribunal found for the plaintiff, interdicted further publication of the libel, and, awarded 500 francs damages. It was held that abricotine, despite the obvious derivation from apricot, was sufficiently specific to be used as a valid trade-mark, and while the judges accepted M. Ohnet's disclaimer that he knew nothing of the plaintiff, they decided that his ignorance was due to his own wilful imprudence and negligence. The decision added that if the enormous publicity which had been given to the original abricotine had failed in bringing that beverage to M. Ohnet's notice, nevertheless the author lay under the obligation of informing himself (as he could easily have done by consulting the register of trade-marks at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers) that the particular name under which he chose to stigmatise strong drink as a potent cause of crime, insanity, and death had no current individuality in the commercial world. This decision goes further than English practice. With regard to copyright in single words, Messrs. Burroughs and Welcome once vindicated the exclusive right to "tabloid," a neologism of their own creation, but the advertisers have yet to receive legal sanction to the process of staking out claims on the traditional vocabulary of the mother-tongue. That they are not disinclined to do so, however, is seen from the present struggle of the Highland distillers to pin down the term "whisky" to the particular ethylic alcohol distilled from malt and enjoying a bouquet of peat and pot-still impurities. Such a change might prevent unfair substitution by blenders, yet it will have to be looked to that the English language does not go the way of the English common lands.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is interesting on the subject of Dr. Johnson's relations to Oxford, and leaves the pleasant impression that the sufferings of his short and pathetic undergraduate days have been exaggerated by the sombre genius of Carlyle. It is certain from a critical examination of his "battles" that Johnson during the fourteen months of his residence at least had enough to eat, and there is no doubt that the picture of a locked (and empty) buttery was merely a reminiscence of Carlyle's own gloomy academic years in Edinburgh, at a time when, as a matter of stern fact, the Scottish student "cultivated literature on a little oatmeal." That Johnson's days at Pembroke that "nest of singing birds") were in some respects bitter and sad we have his own authority for believing, but there were pleasant interludes of sliding in Christ Church Meadow, as Warton records and there is the attractive picture of his visits to Oxford in later life and of the great conversation that he held there. As is unfortunate not unusual, the author of the article shows himself rather ungrateful to poor Boswell, and tells several of the usual stories to his discredit. Carlyle is a great offender in this respect also, and it is a serious injustice that the personal failings of the companion of "the Corsican landlouper" should always be dwelt upon to the exclusion of his unique literary gift. Only last week the "Academy," following the *Scottish Review* was complaining that Boswell is neglected, and that Auchinleck is not a place of pilgrimage even for Americans. The proposal that he should have a statue does not, perhaps, commend itself to the national sense of humour but it is surely absurd to suggest, as the "Academy" appears to do, that the Life of Johnson is not read nowadays.

Mr. Charton Collins's new edition of "Meropé" is a curious reminder of the recent growth of public curiosity about Greek culture. With Euripides in the passionate vernacular of Mr. Gilbert Murray holding the stage at the Court Theatre, and with Dr. Reich's Platonic eccentricities at Claridge's, London has been dipping quite keenly into Hellenism. And while it is difficult to predict for "Meropé" any more success than it has ever had or deserved, it is interesting to note how obsolete is the somewhat superior and sacerdotal air with which Mr. Arnold used on occasion to approach the exposition of classical ideas. The growing vogue of "Atalanta" and "Erechtheus" has pointed a more direct way to the secret of the Greek genius, and in his wonderful translations Mr. Murray has shown us how to make sail for the Garden of the Hesperides. Mr. Lang has done most excellent service in making Greek poetry accessible to the reading public at large, Mr. Shaw in "Major Barbara" quotes Plato and Euripides with approbation, and in a recent lecture the Oxford Professor of Poetry is said to have illustrated the genius of Homer by that of Mr. J. M. Barrie. So unceremonious in this age becoming that M. Maurice Barrie, in his exquisitely written "Voyage de Sparte," frankly confessed that his travels in Greece bored him and a little, though his enthusiasm got the better of him when he first beheld Taygetus, and saw the brilliant waters of the Eurotas wandering through the plain of Sparta. Mr. Mahaffy though old-fashioned when compared with M. Barres, is a safer guide to the modern traveller among classic sites; and the announcement of his new treatment of the silver age of Greece will send many readers back to his much earlier and extremely attractive volume of "Rambles and Studies."

M. Marcel Prevost's story "M. et Mme. Moloch," now beginning in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" makes a pleasant start with the picture of a young Frenchman, exiled by the ruin and death of a rich father, to the Court of Rothberg, in Thuringia, where he plays, for an extremely meagre stipend, the part of tutor to the heir apparent. M. Prevost is at his best when he shows him to us waiting at the railway station of the little German capital for his sister, a delightful young *pensionnaire* of fourteen, who has obtained leave to pay him a visit. He has always excelled in his portraits of girlhood, even when he has descended to the unpleasantnesses of "Les Demi-Vierges," and his "Grittе" is a good deal more charming than the Maud whom Mme. Jane Hading thought good enough to transfer to the stage. The picture of the pupil's mother, whom he calls "ma souveraine," and who is a still beautiful and very sentimental German matron of mature age, is also drawn by a keen observer of female ways, while the tutor's amour with her, of which we here see the outset, should delight those who rejoice in scandal about Queen Elizabeth. As for the hero and heroine of the story, or, rather, those who play the title-parts, we may guess them to be an old German professor and his wife, who are shown refusing to return the reigning kinglet's greeting. The old man has been expelled from the principality for advanced opinions in his youth, and has now obtained leave to return to its healing waters for a cure, after having made a name of European celebrity for himself as Professor of Explosives at Hamburg. It reads like the beginning of a tale of Anarchism, but anyway the glimpse which it gives us of life in a small German kingdom is graphic and interesting.

Just as the cold fit has come upon the public with regard to the so called revelations—of Mr. Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," we hear that he has another shocker nearly ready for us in the shape of the "Financier," which will give us all the horrid details in the life of an American capitalist. Much has already been said of the "immoralities" there to be disclosed, which reads like the "Puff collusive" described with admirable particularity in the late Mr. Sheridan's "Critic." But if these disclosures turn out to be up to their warranty, their readers would do well to think once or twice before accepting them as accurate pictures of the society they are supposed to represent until they know more of Mr. Upton Sinclair's first-hand acquaintance with it. One places some reliance in the scandalous stories of Roman emperors and their friends, preserved to us by courtiers like Suetonius and Procopius, because these historians lived in the courts they scarified for posterity, and also because the Latin, unlike the Saxon, is never really happy with his vices unless he is flaunting them before the eyes of his neighbours. But nothing is more difficult than to gauge the level of ethics in any particular society with which one only mixes at watering-places and other pleasure resorts.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

There has been no large change in the pressure distribution and rain accordingly was again largely confined to the Gangetic Plain and Submontaine Punjab.

The Bombay Monsoon is now penetrating freely to the extreme north of India. But the monsoon conditions are somewhat feebly marked in the Peninsula.

The Bay current remains about the normal strength.

In Burma light to moderate and nearly general precipitation has occurred and the chief amounts are Diamond Island 2 inches, Akyab 3 inches, Maymyo 1 inch, and Mandalay 2 inches.

The skies are still moderately to heavily overcast while the air has become drier in upper Burma and damper in lower Burma.

The temperature is generally slight and in defect, except in Tenasserim. In Chota Nagpur, light and nearly general rain has fallen, in Eastern Bengal, Bengal and Orisa light local rain, while in Behar a few falls have occurred. Jalpaiguri and Hazaribagh report 1 inch; and Balasore 1½ inches.

The cloud has decreased and the skies are only lightly overcast except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and at the head of the Bay.

The temperature is approximately normal in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Southwest Behar, but elsewhere it is in excess. In Central India, East, there has been a general, and moderately a heavy rainfall in the United Provinces, excluding the Eastern Districts and nearly general light to moderate local rain in the Central Provinces. Lucknow had 1 inch; Mainpuri 2 inches; Agra 1½ inches; Jhansi 2 inches; Dehra Dun 4 inches Chakrata 1 inch Sutna and Nowgong 2 inches and Pachmarhe and Jubulpore 1 inche.

The cloud has increased in the Central Provinces and the skies are now heavily overcast there, as well as in Central India, but in the United Provinces they are moderately to heavily overcast.

The temperature has fallen in all these areas, except in West Central India and it is everywhere in defect.

In Submontane and East Punjab a light to moderate and nearly general rainfall has occurred, while in Rajputana and Gujarat there have been a few falls. Delhi, Simla and Sialkot reported 1 inch; Rawalpindi, Murree, and Mount Abu 2 inches.

The cloud has decreased in Gujarat and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Submontane Punjab and Rajputana.

The temperature has risen in the South-East Punjab and Rajputana, but is still normal or in defect in the whole of North-West India except in Sind.

On the West Coast there has been a light and nearly general precipitation, but in the remainder of the Peninsula the weather has been dry.

The cloud has increased in the West Coast and in the Deccan and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast in the interior of the Peninsula, while the air has become drier nearly everywhere.

The temperature is in excess, except in Bombay and Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and in the United provinces, except in the Eastern Districts of Submontane Punjab, in Central India and on the East and West Coasts; and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces and some rain in Eastern Bengal Orissa, Rajputana and Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort,	Colaba
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 27	92 95	60 16	84 26
Tuesday 11th September 1906..	0 35	0 30	0 03	0 8
Total....	62 62	93 25	60 19	84 34
Total fall to 11th Sept. 1905..	56 74	88 57	57 15	80 71
Total fall to 11th Sept. '04..	67 45	88 27	39 75	81 88

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

11TH SEPT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
0 33	46 39	35 82	26 07

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though generally small and somewhat irregular show a fall over a large area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Cochin, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Malegaon, Dwarka, Veraval and Karachi, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations show an excess of 5° in the maximum at Negapatam and a defect of 5° to 11° in the Central Provinces and at Deesa and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Thirty-one stations report rain, out of which eighteen recorded under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates two small depressions, one over Lower Sind and the other in the United Provinces near Allahabad. Weather is hence in an unsettled condition and showers are likely over a large area. Ventures off the North Kokan, Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind Coasts is likely to be squally and unsettled. Winds are strengthening in force in Geylon and this morning it was blowing at the rate of 16 miles an hour at Colombo.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A CONSENT DECREE.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was engaged in hearing a suit to set aside a consent decree, obtained several months ago from the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor. The parties to the suit are: Safurabai, widow of Memon Jusab Alee, her minor son Jannahomed, and minor grandson Suleman Abdula, who are the plaintiffs. Their attorneys are Messrs. Umvala and Phiroozshah, who have instructed Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. J. K. Tarabhai, as counsel for their clients in the case. Khoja Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy, Abdula Jusab, and N. C. Macleod, who is the Official Assignee of the estate of Abdula Jusab, were the defendants in the suit: their attorneys were Messrs Mulla and Mulla, who had instructed Mr. D. D. Davar, and Mr. A. A. Jinnah, as counsel for the defendants. The property under dispute is estimated to be about eighty thousand rupees; it belonged to Jusab Aba, who died intestate, on or about 8th March 1902.

It was stated in the plaint that Jusab left his widow Safurabai, and two sons Jannahomed, the second plaintiff, and Abdula, the second defendant. Plaintiffs had instituted a suit, No. 176 of 1905, to declare a mortgage on Jusab's estate not binding on them; to partition the property; to take an account from the first defendant of the income; and to appoint a receiver. On 18th April, 1905, a consent decree was obtained in the suit; plaintiffs averred, it was not binding in them as it was obtained by fraud, while the first plaintiff was lying unconscious, it was alleged, the terms of it were interpreted to her. She had hysteria and convulsions; and she did not consent to the terms to the best of her recollection. She had never given instructions to her attorneys, who were managing that suit for her or to their managing-clerk, to consent. Second plaintiff's consent was obtained to it as an adult; but he was neither adult then as he was not so now.

The first defendant stated, in reply; that the second plaintiff was then an adult. He denied that he was guilty of fraud in obtaining the decree, and the certificate that it was for the benefit of the minor. Negotiations for an amicable arrangement were opened by the plaintiffs, and without any direct communication to him, the terms were arranged. Deponent had nothing whatever to do with the clerk, or with any supposed collusion with him. The plaintiffs and the second defendant had mortgaged to him certain of Jusab's immoveable properties on 9th January, 1905, and in the event of the consent decree being set aside, he would have to enforce his rights under the mortgage, on which interest had become due, and was not paid. The first plaintiff was recovering the rents and profits. He prayed that a receiver might be appointed.

The hearing was proceeded with.

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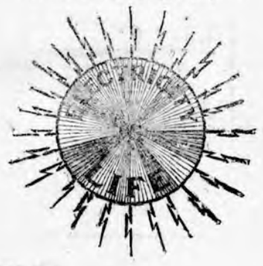

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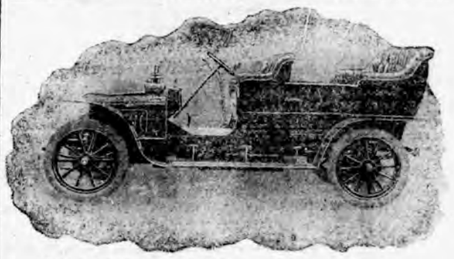

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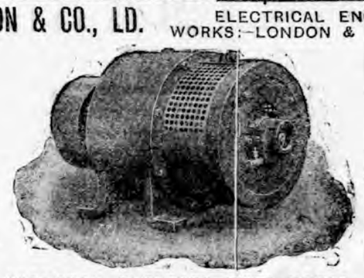

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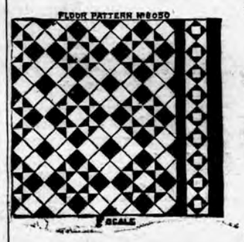

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